FOR SALE.—A convenient House, and Kitchen adjoining, situate about one mile from the village of Middletown, New Jersey, at the intersection of the ...h lead from said village to Mount Pleasant and Gra... house—together with about two acres and a half of ...hich there are several Apple and Peach Trees, with ...—there is a well of excellent water near the house, ...hole is in good fence.
...perty is an eligible stand for a Store, Tavern, or ... and will be sold at a reasonable price. For further ... enquire on the premises of
DAVID WALLING.

SWEET'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN, for Baking over Charcoal Furnaces.—This Oven has been extensively introduced, and has ever been proved to be a most valuable improvement for baking meat, bread pies, &c. as attested by competent judges in the boarding and victualling house... and pri... ...lies wherever it has been used. It is confidently be... ...t no improvement of the kind has ever been offered to ... which will bake at so small an expense of fuel, and ...uch convenience and expedition. Sold by ... SWEET, manufacturer and proprietor, at his Tin ...t Iron Factory, 204 Canal street, corner of Hudson, ...k. jel7 tf

...UMBIAN WATER COLORS, for Miniature ...t Landscape Painting, the manufacture of J. Boston, —PRENTISS & PENDELTON, exclusive wholesale ...r the manufacturer, sign of the Golden Rose, No. 45 ...lane, New York.
...NEAT MAHOGANY BOXES, WITH SLIDING TOPS.
...6 colors, doz. $62 00 | 3 rows, 18 colors, doz. $32 00
...0 do. " 52 00 | 2 do. 12 do. " 22 00
...4 do. " 42 00 | 1 do. 6 do. " 12 00
...armine, in Cake and Powder, for Miniature and Pooning, manufactured by J. Boston, the only manufac... Carmine and Lake, *from the raw material*, in the U... ...ates.
...oof of the decided superiority of the Columbian Co... ...er all others now in use in this country, dealers in them ...ectfully referred to the Synopsis of Certificates of our ...inent artists. Handsome show bills, containing these ...ates at full length, will be furnished to purchasers.

...OOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bed... whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary, ...d it to their material advantage to call and examine ...anufactured at the corner of Broadway and Whitestreet, ... WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manu... ...have sacking bottoms so constructed as to be tightened ...key—an invention universally pronounced superior to ...her plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot ...ads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ...y bedsteads; have sackings similarly construeted with ...nd can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and ...y. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, ...y and accommodation, defy competition—they will con... durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, ...at the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. ...bedsteads have been considered of such decided supe... ...as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the ...ree successive anniversaries of the American Institute. ...ion is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," in... ...for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has ...so successful as to receive the general approbation of the ...al Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons con... ...o the bed, that it is believed every family would avail ...lves of its use if they would but call and examine its ...More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons ...g to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and ...oprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be ...nced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be de... ...om Bedsteads of his manufacture. my24

...PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stere... Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner ...ssau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at ...onths credit, ... per cent. deduction for cash at the ...affixed.
...ir Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good ...als, at least, as that manufactured at any other estab... ...t; it is nearly all of an entire *new cut*; is lighter faced ...ny other exhibited, and will consequently *wear longer*, ...etter, take less ink and less labor in working than most ...ype.
...nond per lb. $2; Pearl $1,40; Nonpariel 90; Minion 70; ...er 56; Burgeois 46; Long Primmer 40; Small Pica 38; ...and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 32; Six ...ica and all larger 30.
...ds of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts ...ery description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other ...s necessary for a printing office furnished to order. ...ters can be supplied with second hand type which has ...been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms. ...type received in exchange at $9 per 100 pounds. ...B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully re... ...d, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my2

...ARRHŒA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects ...e of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two ..., is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent ...ew York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. ...nner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. ...mble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which ...from 2 to 5 cases.
...is medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and ...elieved not to have failed to give immediate relief in ...f an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders ...lults and children. It is of importance that the medicine ...ed in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where ...been so used, it has not been known to fail of success. ...milies and travellers, at this season, will find it advan... ...us to be provided against sudden attacks. 24tfmy

...AILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his nume... friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he ...nues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantaloons, at the fol... ...g reduced prices, viz.
COATS made and trimmed for from $6 00 to $8 00
PANTALOONS and VESTS . . . . 1 50 to 1 75
...e articles will be all of superior workmanship and war... ...ed to fit. my24

...OBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER—For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my17

BUSINESS RECORD.
...RCHITECTURE, and Superintending the Erection of Buildings, by Edward J. Webb 154 Woosterstreet.
...OOKS AND STATIONERY, including Liberal Works, by G. W. & A. J. Matsell, 94 Chatham street.
...EDSTEADS.—Woolley's Patent Premium Bedstead Establishment, corner of Broadway and Whitestreet.
...OOK KEEPING, Navigation, Mechanical Drawing, and the Mathematics, taught by G. Vale, 84 Roosevelt street
...OOKS.—A variety of Liberal Books for sale at No. 6 Thames street, near Broadway, by George H. Evans.
...RUGS AND MEDICINES, by J. Boston, at his Drug and Chemical Store, 7 Wall street, near Broadway.
...RY GOODS, of every description, by Thomas Tate, corner of Green and Canal streets.
...AIR COLORING, for turning hair of any color to a jet black, manufactured and sold by J. Maby, 18 Division st
...ITCHEN RANGES.—Lawton's Kitchen Range and Grate Setting Establishments, 1 John st. and 352 Bowery
...AINTING—House, Sign, and Ornamental, by S. Schoonmaker, No. 8 Mulberry street. Paints, Oils, &c. for sale.
...AINTING.—House, Sign, and Ornamental, by D. McAfee, 39 Hudson street. Imitation Woods and Marbles.
...IANO FORTE WAREHOUSE, by Robert Nunns, Clark & Co., 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.
...AILORING.—Alexander Johnson, Merchant Tailor, 33 Vesey street, near Church street.
...AILORING.—Thomas Holden, Merchant Tailor, Wall street, corner of Nassau. Fashionable Cloths, &c.
...AILORING.—James Young, Merchant Tailor, 294 Division street (Reduced prices.)
...HREAD AND NEEDLE STORE, by John Morrison, corner of Chatham and Rosevelt streets.
...IN AND SHEET IRON WARE, by W. H. Sweet, corner of Hudson and Canal streets.
...YPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY by James Conner 107 Nassau street. Second hand Type for sale.

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE
...s published at No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel ...adway, by GEORGE H. EVANS, and is sold and deliv... ...d in the city as follows:
...SHUA SOUTHWICK, 71 Bayard street, } East side and all east of Broadway.
JAMES GARDNER, 133 Mulberry street, } West side and all west of Broadway, above Hammersley and Houston sts.
☞ Subscriptions for any part of the city received at the of... ..., 6 Thames street, and by the Agents for their particular ...ates.
TERMS—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance, $2 50 ...yable at the end of each quarter or half year, or $3 if not ...d till the end of the year. No new Subscribers received ...thout an advance payment, and *country Subscribers in all ...es will be expected to continue the payment in advance.* It is ...*rule* of the publisher to discontinue every paper sent into ...country as soon as the time is up for which payment has ...n made; but as it is not practicable to follow this rule inva... ...bly, Subscribers will be considered responsible for all papers ...t afterwards, unles the *first* number after the time has expi... ...l be *returned* to the office. When a Subscriber has suffered ...nself to be in arrears, it will be optional with the *publisher* ...continue or discontinue the paper *untill all arrearages are* ...*id*.

AGENTS FOR THE ADVOCATE.
NEW YORK.—Joseph Savage, Syracuse, Onondaga co.; Jo... ...ph H. Smith, Buffalo, Erie co.; William Andrews, Auburn, ...yuga co.; Peter A. Palmer, Le Roy, Genessee co; Howard ...l, Johnstown, Montgomery co.; Charles Douglass, Sag ...arbor, L. I.; Samuel S. Seely, Hector Falls; Edward Wil... ..., Pittsfield, Monroe co.; James Tuthill, Riverhead, Suffolk ...; Samuel Humphreys, Cape Vincent, Jefferson co.; G. Rey... ...lds, Spencer, Tioga co.; J. C. Dean, Pleasant Valley, Dut... ...ess co.; Ransom Cook, Saratoga Springs; F. E. Patrick, P. Quaker Springs, Saratoga co.; Robert Hogbin, Tarrytown, ...estchester co.; John Holmes, corner of Orange and Henry ...eets, Brooklyn, Kings co.; Harman Hardaway, Troy; A. ...aley, 88 Bass street, Albany; Harman Seymour, Ballston ...; A. B. Church, Rochester; E. B. Woodworth, P. M., ...nt Creek; Joseph Keech, Williamsburgh, L. I.
NEW JERSEY.—Henry Evans, Newark; Valentine Silcocks, ...hway; Robert Chiswell, Paterson; William Clements, Jer... ...City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Joseph Lawton, Dover.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Josiah Taylor, Springfield; William ...tchell, Boston.
RHODE ISLAND.—Charles B. Peckham, Newport.
CONNECTICUT.—John French, New London; John Duntze, ...w Haven.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Thomas Clark, S. W. corner of Third ...eet and Poplar lane, and George W. McFarlane, Philadel... ...ia; Wm. B. Conway, Pittsburgh; Leonard Graves, Hones... ...le, Wayne co.
MARYLAND.—W. R. Coulson, Baltimore.
OHIO.—Richard Hussey, Cleaveland; Editors Jefferson De... ...crat, Steubenville; James Underwood, Cincinnati; Josiah ...arren, Tuscarawas, Tuscarawas co.
INDIANA.—Gavin Mitchell, Edinburgh.
ALABAMA.—John W. Jennings, P. M., Pleasant Ridge, ...eene co.
UPPER CANADA.—Thomas Dalton, Editor of the Patriot and ...mitor, Toronto, (late York.)
LOWER CANADA.—John Ryan, Quebec; William Galt, ...ontreal

Working Man's Advocate.

VOL. VI. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1834. NO. 7.

WORKING MEN'S MEASURES.

Equal Universal Education—Abolition of all Licensed Monopolies—Abolition of Capital Punishment—Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt—An entire revision or Abolition of the present Militia System—A less expensive Law System—Equal Taxation on property—An Effective Lien Law for Laborers on Buildings—A District System of Elections—No Legislation on Religion.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20.

"THE BALL ROLLING."

We were applied to yesterday by two strange gentlemen, for some of our papers to be circulated gratuitously in the country between now and the election. Before giving an order, however, one of the gentlemen thought proper to ask us which gubernatorial ticket we should support, at the same time intimating that the paper could not be circulated unless we supported the democratic ticket. The question came unexpectedly upon us, but we thought it nothing more than proper that we should answer it; we therefore told him that we did not *like* either of the nominations for Governor, both the candidates being advocates of Banks either State or National, and consequently not good democrats; but that in case a truly democratic ticket for Congress and the Legislature should be selected, through the influence or assistance of the party which nominated Marcy, we should support the entire ticket, the candidate for Governor who is opposed to the most dangerous of the Banks being the least objectionable of the two. The gentleman who had put the question to us, to our surprize, (for we had taken him for what is termed a "whole hog" man,) approved entirely of our determination, and said he did not think that a single man on the ticket *ought* to be supported unless he was willing to PLEDGE himself, not only to oppose Banks and other monopolies, but to advocate the passage of a law abolishing (gradually) all Bank bills under twenty dollars; and such, he said, were the sentiments that were becoming extremely popular in the country.—*Man.*

Diabolical Arson.—About a quarter to 1 o'clock yesterday morning the cellar of the grocery of Revas and Panella, Spaniards, corner of Pearl and Vandewater streets was discovered to be on fire; but was fortunately saved from the flames before much damage was done to the building. After the fire was extinguished, the store and premises were entered by Mr. Justice Hopson and the other citizens, who were surprised by finding the most complete and deliberate preparations for Arson, of which we have ever heard. An empty beer cask was found standing in the cellar, on which was piled a large quantity of light pine strips, reaching nearly to the ceiling; over this pile, and under the counter, a square hole was cut in the floor, which was also loosely covered and surrounded by the like combustible matter, and on the counter were piled chairs, tables, and other articles of similar nature. From several of the liquor casks on a shelf, leaders had been put up to convey the contents of the casks upon the pile of combustibles, the fawcets on the turn, and some of them still running. All the most valuable contents of the shop were gone; and on proceeding to the dwelling apartments above the store, all the furniture, with the exception of a few cat tail mattresses, was also missing. Proceeding in their search to the garret, they found an Italian named Andrew Medanish and a little boy in bed asleep in one room, and a girl in another, who was also asleep. These three were awaked and taken into custody; but the two principals were no where to be found, nor had they been seen from the commencement of the fire. The three in custody had retired between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, and knowing nothing of what had transpired, were of course discharged.

As Revas and Panella had a short time since obtained at the Contributionship Office, an insurance of $1500 on their stock, &c. a sharp look out was kept for them, and they were both arrested and committed to Bridewell in the course of the forenoon.

Great Castings.—The New York Screw Dock Company have imported a pair of hydraulic presses, to be used in raising ships of a large class. The cylinders weigh 16 tons each, and measure about 17 feet in length, and 3 feet in diameter. The gross cost is about five cents a pound.

One of these presses is named Seward, and the other Stilwell—both machines and men more powerful than any thing in the State of New York.

The above is from the Gazette of yesterday morning, and furnishes the occasion to the Times of the following pleasant and palpable hit:

Putting the Screws on.—The Bank papers contain accounts of two uncommonly large screws lately imported, one of which is called Seward and the other Stilwell. The names are well chosen. The screws in question are by far the most enormous ever seen in this country, and are considered very fit emblems of the screws of the United States Bank. The biggest screw, we are also told, is called Seward, while the little screw is called Stilwell, and the grand machine which does the screwing, is called the "Whig." This, too, is appropriate. But neither the Seward screw nor the Stilwell screw will answer, notwithstanding they are worked by an immense Bank machine. It will find that this last attempt to put the screws on the people, will be utterly hopeless.

A Distressing Casualty occurred at the North Dutch Church yesterday forenoon, by which an industrious and worthy citizen named *William Haley*, painter, has nearly or quite lost his life. Mr. Haley was a journeyman to Joseph Craig, 552 Pearl street, and was employed by him in painting the steeple of the church, which is undergoing repairs, &c. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he was at work about 18 feet above the roof, standing on a scaffold formed by a suspended ladder and planks, when his foot slipped, and he fell upon the roof of the church, rolled down to the eaves on the Fulton street side, and fell thence on the flagging. He was immediately taken up and carried to the city hospital. His wounds were found to consist of a broken leg above the knee, a deep and extensive contusion in the body near the right armpit from which a large quantity of blood had escaped, and several others about the head very severe and dangerous. At 3 o'clock P. M. the surgeons were still with him, and we were informed by several standing at the door of his room that his life was despaired of.

S. M. Stilwell.—There is much disputing whether Stilwell is a Mechanic, a question which to us appears of very trifling importance, in comparison with the question whether he is the advocate of monopolies? On this latter question, we believe, there is but one opinion: when he was last in the legislature he advocated the granting all sorts of monopolies, from Banks down to Bridge Companies, and he is now a zealous supporter of that most odious of all monopolies, the United States Bank. If he was the advocate of republican doctrines, it might add to his claims could it be truly said that he got his living by useful labor, but as his doctrines are decidedly anti-republican, he can have no redeeming qualification.

Tennessee.—Two members of the State Convention which has just finished remodelling the Constitution of Tennessee have refused to sign the document, and we are surprised that many more did not refuse to sign it. Although the proposed new Constitution contains many improvements, two of its provision are unworthy of this age and country. We allude to the ninth article, which, excludes ministers of the gospel from a seat in the legislature and disqualifies persons disbelieving the existence of a God or a future state of rewards and punishments from holding civil office. These provisions, we think, are not only unworthy of the age and country, but are contrary to the National Constitution, which secures the people a republican form of government, and there is certainly no republicanism in excluding men from their political rights on account of their religious belief.

Scott's Works.—The 35th and 36th parts of Conner & Cooke's edition of the complete works of Walter Scott have appeared. They contain the conclusion of the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border; Sir Tristram; the Lay of the Last Minstrel, and the Lady of the Lake.

(From the Evening Post.)

The Man expresses the opinion that the conductors of this paper had their minds first awakened to the evils springing from the Banking system by the articles on the subject in the *Working Man's Advocate*. This is a mistake; though in saying so we do not by any means wish to detract from the merits of the journal in question, which the Man informs us has for five years steadily and perseveringly opposed the paper money system, and which we have several times heard spoken of by persons whose commendation is valuable, as a print conducted with rare talent, and in the true spirit of democracy. It is a paper, however, which we do not see, and indeed we do not remember that even a single number of it ever fell under our observation. Our sentiments on the subject of banking are the result of reflections occasioned by the perusal of the writings of political economists of acknowledged reputation, and our earliest notions, as well on banking as free trade, were derived from the invaluable work of Adam Smith. Indeed, the same principles which governed the course of this journal with regard to the tariff question, govern it likewise on the currency question, and the ultimate object for which we contend, as respects paper money, is the same we contend for with respect to commerce; namely, *free trade*: that is, we desire that banking *may be left to regulate itself*, precisely as the law leaves most other branches of business to regulate themselves, and *as it ought to leave all*. The people will find out, one of these days, (and probably the day is not distant) that *they are governed too much*.

Having adverted to the source of our sentiments on banking, it may be proper to add that the agitation of the question of the recharter of the United States Bank necessarily gave rise to the discussion of topics calculated, we thought, to awaken the public mind to the subject of banking generally, and to prepare it to receive in a proper spirit, and peruse with careful attention, a series of essays, the object of which should be to show the true nature and effect of the paper money system, as it exists in this country. Under this impression we resolved to speak out on the subject. We had previously been silent, because we had previously no hope of success. We were not Quixotic enough to desire to assail a windmill—or rather a *paper*-mill. We were not disposed to enter upon a controversy, in which we saw no prospect of victory, and which we were sure must be attended with great loss to ourselves. But when men's minds had been once drawn to the question by the measures of the government relative to the U. S. Bank, we earnestly embraced the favorable opportunity to aid, as far as might be in our power, to bring about a great and important reformation—a reformation important not merely as it affects the pecuniary prosperity of the country; but far more so as it affects its political institutions—a reformation which *must* be accomplished, or otherwise the democratic features of our government are destined to be of short duration; the great experiment of popular government, on which the eyes of all the world are bent with eager interest, is destined to fail; and this republic, like all preceding republics, is destined to slide into aristocracy—to be drawn away from its popular foundation, from the firm basis of equal rights, by the thousand tenuous and imperceptible, but strong and irresistible ties which monopoly twines around the people, restraining their freedom of action, and binding the many to the iron car of the privileged few."

In taking the ground which we did on the bank question we were well aware that we were not consulting our own immediate private interest. A commercial journal in a commercial city; a journal deriving a very large portion of its business from persons mediately or immediately connected with monopolies; from persons who, upborne by bank credit, had ventured far beyond their depth, "like wanton boys who swim on bladders"—a journal so situated could not expect to "put money its purse" by exposing the true nature and inevitable ultimate effects, pecuniary, political, and social, of the paper money system—one of the most grievous frauds ever imposed upon mankind. But we had paramount objects in view. We believed that the time had arrived when it was practicable to awaken the public attention on this subject, and that if the opportunity were suffered to pass away, it might never recur, but that the system which we oppose might become so widely spread and deeply rooted as to bid defiance to all future efforts to overthrow it.

That the time was well chosen, and that our efforts have not been in vain, the press in various parts of the country affords daily evidence. In this state, in particular, public attention seems strongly directed to the subject—so strongly, indeed, that we are satisfied no candidate for the legislature need hope for democratic support, who is not distinctly understood to be opposed to the chartering or rechartering of banks, as well as to prohibiting the issue of small notes. As yet, however, the Evening Post is the only commercial paper, in a commercial city, which has fully avowed itself opposed to our banking system, and opposed without reservation or exception to the whole corrupt, oppressive, and undemocratic system of exclusively privileged institutions. Our motto is FREE TRADE. But as we have repeatedly declared, we do not wish to effect any sudden revolution. All changes in the currency, all reformations which are liable to occasion fluctuations in the relations of value, ought, in an especial manner, to be slow and gradual. As a first step we ask nothing more than the proposed restriction upon bank issues, and the proposed pause in the manufacture of banks. This the voice of the people demands; and the same force of public sentiment which is thus about to wrench of the first link of the fetter with which the spirit of monopoly has bound the people, will be equally potent in destroying the entire chain.

Loafer.—This term, we believe, originated on the New York Canal, and was intended to convey the idea that an individual on whom the appellation might attach, was more idle than vicious; oppressed with ennui; living upon a loaf; having no regular place of lodging; and sauntering about with raiment as scant as that which covered the forms of old Falstaff's soldiers.

State of the Treasury.—The Globe of yesterday morning says, "we take much pleasure in communicating the important fact, that the importations of specie into New York and New Orleans alone, during one week, by recent returns at the Treasury, appear to have exceeded one million of dollars," much of which, the Globe adds, is in gold. From the same paper we also learn that in addition to the revenue received the first half of the year, and of which we have formerly given the particulars, the amount received in the two months which have elapsed of the last half of the year, is said to equel, if not exceed, the estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, and that the residue of all our once vast national debt is now rapidly paying off, and can all be discharged, as soon as presented, without the least inconvenience or embarrassment.—*Evening Post.*

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22.

THE TIMES AND MR. STILWELL.

We do not feel half so much desire to get any one *into* office as we do to keep Stilwell *out*; but, positively, we believe the Times has done him more good than the combined force of the Torywig press. Though the Times has teemed with articles in relation to him, we do not remember that in one of these the true grounds of the democratic opposition to him have been stated, while, on the contrary, he has been unjustly charged with things, which, even if proved against him, would not be at all discreditable though they might be prejudicial to him. We contend that it would be no greater crime for Stilwell to deal in state prison shoes than for the editor of the Standard to deal in United States Bank bills. The State Prison System is the law of the state, and the law was no doubt well meant at first, which is more than we can say of some laws made by the men who framed it; but because it has proved of injurious operation, that is no reason why, until it is repealed, all men should not participate in such benefits as it offers. If it be otherwise; if no man is entitled to derive benefit from a bad or unjust law, there must be a vast amount of criminals in the community, and we suspect the editor of the Times would be found on the list, for we have no doubt that if he has not held stock in a chartered rail road, turnpike, bridge, or Banking company, he has taken *Bank notes*, thus participating in the benefits of laws even more injurious in their operation on the useful classes than the state prison system, though operating equally upon all, which the latter does not. But, though, as we have shown, the charge of dealing in state prison shoes would be a silly one, if *true*, it seems that it has not even the merit of *truth*, the Times, in its eagerness to serve its party, having suffered itself to be imposed upon, very likely, through a strategem of its opponents.

Driven from its first position, the Times resorts to one still more untenable, if possible. Mr. Stilwell has bought shoes from Lynn, to the injury of "*our* mechanics"!!! We can assure the Times that it vastly underrates the intelligence of the Mechanics of New York if it supposes that they are to be operated upon by such a *gull*. If it is *wrong* for the dealers of one state to import the articles of their trade from another, we marvel what would become of the manufacturers of New York should the merchants who daily throng our streets from all quarters of the Union cease to do *wrong*?

If the Times is so situated that it dare not object to Stilwell on the true ground, *his advocacy of all sorts of monopolies*, for *Marcy's* sake let it not play into the hands of the Torywigs by perpetrating such nonsense as that we have noticed.

From England.—By the ship Champlain, Capt. Macy, (says the Evening Post) we have London papers to August 17th, and Liverpool to the 16th (Saturday) both inclusive. Parliament was prorogued on the 15th by the King in person. The Irish Tithes Bill was rejected on its second reading, on the 11th ultimo, by a vote of 189 to 122. The Poor Laws amendment bill was passed on the 8th. The news from Spain is decidedly favorable to the Queen. The Cholera had broken out at Gottenburg. Thirty persons died in one of the suburbs in the course of a few days, and seven or eight in the city. The same disease was quite prevalent in Dublin.

London, Aug. 11.—Export of Gold to America.—We understand that the amount of sovereigns exported from the port of Liverpool to that of New York is 380,000, or at most 400,000. From the port of London not more than 100,000 had been exported previous to the 4th inst. A considerable portion of this amount would not, we believe, have been exported, had the advices from New York been received in time to prevent the last shipments. The exchange was rising at New York, and should the advices by the next packet show that it continued to rise, the export of coin will, for a time, be checked. On Saturday 84,000 sovereigns were shipped on board the United States, which sailed on that day for New York. It is calculated that 1,000,000 may be exported without causing any serious derangement in our circulation. Any export beyond that amount might produce embarrassment and difficulty in the money market. The Liverpool merchants calculate that from 700,000 to 800,000 will be the total number of sovereigns exported from England to New York.

London, Aug. 16.—It is understood that within a few weeks not less than half a million sterling, chiefly in gold, has been forwarded from London, Liverpool, and other British ports, to the United States. The shipments are, however, on the decrease. The actual exports from the port of London in the week ending on Thursday to New York, were as follows:—Of gold coin 34,410ozs. Of silver coin, 47,100ozs.

London, Aug. 9.—Considerable transactions have taken place in the stocks of the United States, and a sale we are informed, was effected yesterday of about 1,100 shares in the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company at £20, the price until lately having been about £23 10s. per share. The dividend which this establishment has usually paid was about 8 per cent., but owing to some losses which it has sustained in business, as well as by the flight of one of its officers, it is apprehended some decrease in the amount of it must take place.

"Carrying the War into Egypt."—We had supposed that the crusade which the good people of Canterbury (Ct.) have for some time past waged against the school, and even the person, of *Miss Crandall*, would have been suffered to drop when the whole force of legal proceedings had been spent upon them, and the lady herself became one of the band of "reputably married" ladies. But we find by advertisements in the last Brooklyn Unionist, that her neighbors were not as charitably and forgivingly disposed as ourself. Mr. Calvin Phileo, the husband of Miss C., advertises in the paper above named, that during the night of the 9th instant his house was assaulted by a number of persons armed with heavy clubs and iron bars, who destroyed five window sashes and about one hundred panes of glass, and the family greatly alarmed, though it does not appear any of them were injured. Mr. Phileo and lady have consequently determined to quit that "heathenish neighborhood," and offer their house and appurtenances for sale, and a reward of fifty dollars for such information as will lead to the detection of their assailants. The reputation of the citizens of Canterbury will (if it has not already) suffer more in the estimation of the dispassionate and unprejudiced in all parts of the union, than have the parties and principles against which they have kept up such an exterminating war, if the institution is not allowed to be dissolved without further violence, and its inmates permitted to "depart in peace."

A Runaway Caught.—A young Miss, named *Rosetta Taylor*, who had been indicted at Troy for having in her possession a large quantity of counterfeit money with intent to pass it, and had fled, was arrested on a bench warrant in the upper part of this city on Saturday night, and lodged in the watch house. Yesterday morning she was handed over to the Sheriff of Rensellaer county, who was here in pursuit of her, and taken back to Troy for trial.

GOVERNOR MARCY.

In our paper of Saturday we intimated that we did not *like* either of the nominations for Governor that have already been made, because we considered both the candidates to be advocates of Banks and other monopolies, but the one supporting the most powerful and dangerous Banking Monopoly to be the most objectionable of the two. In speaking thus we took it for granted, in the absence of all evidence to the contrary, that Gov. Marcy's opinions had not changed since the date of his message to the last legislature; but we are very happy to learn by the following article from the Evening Post of Saturday, that we were mistaken.

(From the Evening Post.)

We assure "The Man" that it entertains an erroneous opinion on the subject of Governor Marcy's views relative to Banks. He cannot be justly called an advocate of Banks. We have reason to believe that he has read and meditated a good deal on the subject of currency and banking within the last year or two, and that his mind has come to conclusions not widely differing, perhaps, from those which the study and reflection of the editor of the Man have led him to adopt. That Governor Marcy was, at one time, so far the advocate of state banks, as to be willing to extend the number of such institutions in compliance with the wishes of respectable applicants for bank charters, there is no sort of doubt. But the Man is well aware that the subject of currency has hitherto engaged but few minds comparatively, and that most men have taken for granted that banks are indispensable to commercial communities, and that paper money is a cheap, convenient, and every way useful substitute for real money. It has been one of the great objects of the Man, as it has for many months past been a leading object of this journal, to awaken the attention of intelligent minds to the subject, and to induce them to examine our banking system in relation to its political and social, as well as its mere fiscal operation. If among those whose views have undergone material enlargement on this important subject we may number the Chief Executive officer of the state, it surely ought not to be thrown into his teeth, as an objection to his democracy, that he was formerly in favor of banks. He is rather entitled to the commendation of those prints which are engaged in the effort to bring about a great reformation of the paper money system, for having so promptly turned his mind to the investigation of the question. We believe that he has done so, and with the happiest results. We believe that he is now fully opposed to extending the number of banks. We believe that in his next message he will state his views explicitly to the legislature, and earnestly recommend to that body both to refuse to grant or renew a single bank charter, and to restrain existing banks from issuing notes of the smaller denominations.

We do not make these statements without having what we esteem good grounds for our belief. We have grounds for our belief, of such a kind that we look with great confidence to Governor Marcy for so decided and democratic a course on the subject of the rotten and aristocratic bank system of this country, as shall have a most salutary tendency to advance the great object for which we strive—the emancipation of the people from the base fetters of exclusively privileged associations. We certainly rank him among the number of those who consider that all bank incorporations are invasions of the great principle of equal rights, that their moral tendency is to corrupt the people, and their political tendency to render the many subservient to the few.

We have full confidence in the statement of the Evening Post, and assure that paper that if Governor Marcy is now an advocate of the right policy, unless we should see reason to believe he had become so from wrong motives, we shall be among the last to object to his democracy on the ground of his former opinions. There is a wide difference between changing from a right to a wrong and from a wrong to a right opinion. If a man of strong mind and great ability should, after advocating a right doctrine for years, make professions of a conversion to its opposite, he would not be believed, because his advocacy of the right doctrine would be presumptive evidence that he possessed the necessary knowledge; but if the same man, after advocating a wrong doctrine should profess to be converted to the right, unless there were proof to the contrary, he would readily be believed, the change being easily accounted for on the supposition that he had advanced in knowledge: thus no one who knows Henry Clay believes that he has really changed the opinions he held on the subject of the United States Bank and the powers of the general government in 1811; all believe him to be a dishonest man; but numerous examples might be cited, (Richard Rush for one,) of men of great talents and abilities having become the opponents of *un*republican doctrines which they formerly advocated, without laboring under any imputation of dishonesty.

Instead, therefore, of reproaching Governor Marcy for his former opinions, should the anticipations of the Post be realized, we shall be consider him entitled to great praise, and his change of opinion a great triumph in the cause of Equal Rights.—*Man.*

The Torywigs had a great meeting at Masonic Hall, on Friday night, at which nothing remarkable occurred except a speech from Robert the Renegade, and the following resolution (offered by James Watson Webb!) which it is said was passed *unanimously*:

Resolved, That the Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers, and others, who take an interest in the triumph of Whig Principles, be respectfully REQUESTED TO CLOSE THEIR DOORS AFTER TWELVE O'CLOCK ON THE DAYS OF THE APPROACHING ELECTION, AND DEVOTE THEMSELVES TO THE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT CAUSE which has for its object the preservation of the Constitution, the Laws and the Liberties of the country.

If the Torywigs should persist in acting in accordance with the proposition of the polluted wretch whose name we have given above, in self defence democrats must adopt similar measures, and on the heads of the Torywigs be the consequences. The democrats will act on the defensive, but they will neither be beaten nor bullied from the polls!

Horse Stealing.—A large sorrel mare, of the value of $150, was on Tuesday night last stolen from the stable of Mr. Charles Lourie, of Westchester county, by a fellow who had been lounging about the neighborhood for some time, named *Thomas Farrell*, who rode her down to this city, and had her sold at the Hussah stables in Crosby street, for $60, on Wednesday. A number of police officers who were fully convinced that the fellow had stolen the horse, were present at the sale, and after waiting till Farrell had pocketed the money and signed a receipt for it, seized and conveyed him to the police office, where conclusive evidence of his having stolen the mare was in waiting, and he was fully committed for trial.

☞ We do not understand why the semiweekly Albany Argus is sent to us instead of the Daily, which we ordered. The semiweekly is of no kind of use to us.

"The Jersey Blue," is the title of a powerful little paper just commenced at New Brunswick, N. J. by an association of Democratic young men, one of the mottos of which is "Gold against Rags!" The Jersey Blue, we have no doubt, will prove a sharp thorn in the side of the Jersey Torywigs.

The American Library.—Messrs. Charles Lohman and Co. have commenced the publication of a work of this title, edited by Lamuel L. Knapp. The work is to be devoted entirely to American History, and from the prospectus and the specimen of the publication which we have seen, we think it will be a highly interesting publication. The terms of it are 6 cents a number, (16 quarto pages,) or $3 a year.

☞ The Journal of Commerce repeats the brazen faced *lie* that Stilwell has been objected to *because* he is a mechanic. He *would* be opposed on account of his *Toryism* even if he were a mechanic, which he is not, although he has traded in shoes.

Extensive Robbery.—The jewelry store of Tobias D. Lander, at Newburgh, was broken open on the night of the 19th inst. and robbed of jewelry and fancy articles of the value of $2000. A reward of $200 is offered by the trustees of that village for the apprehension of the robber; and another of $100 by Mr. Lander.

The Battle of the Thames.—Great preparations are being made in Kentucky, to celebrate the Anniversary of this memorable occurrence.

TO LOCKSMITHS.

Mr. Editor—There are in this city a large and respectable number of *Locksmiths*, who have no regular scale of prices, and, consequently, are more or less subject to the *generosity* and *honor* of their employers for decent wages. Now, if the Locksmiths could meet together and form a society, and become members of the Trades Union, I have no doubt that the trade would be generally benefited. Now is the time for the Locksmiths to stand by one another, as some of the employers have commenced reducing the wages of those in their employ.

ONE OPPRESSED.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT UTICA.

Utica, September 18, 1834.

This morning, at a quarter after one o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable, in the rear of the dwelling house of Mr. Dupree, situated on the north side of Catherine street, which soon spread to a number of dwelling houses on Chatherine street, and to those in the rear of the block bounded by Catherine, Broad, Franklin and John streets. It then extended across Franklin to Genesee street, which is the Broadway of this city. Twenty-one buildings have been totally destroyed, and the roofs of two greatly injured. The amount of property destroyed and injured by removal may be stated at about TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. On that destroyed there was an insurance of $2000 by the Globe Company of New York and $3,500 by the Albany Company. A large amount of Merchandize and household furniture was removed into the streets. The Equitable of New York, and Ætna of Hartford, will suffer a trifling loss by the injury which the removal of these articles caused. Among the buildings totaliy destroyd are the Post office and the large Oneida Hotel, kept by Capt. William Clark, and known as the Temperance House on Genessee street. Great exertions were made by Mr. Dauby, the Postmaster, and his assistants, to save the public property; and from the judicious arrangements of those gentlemen, assisted by some of the citizens, every article was carried to a place of safety.—*Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.*

"Very much like Whaling."—A whale of the humpback species has been sporting in our bay for two or three days. One or two whale boats from this place have been in pursuit of him but returned unsuccessful. A harpoon was hurled at him once, but the only effect produced served to be an increase of speed.—*Bristol R. I. Gaz.*

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBR 23.

ELECTION BY BALLOT.

The Bank party at the election last spring in this city, and for the first time in this country, not only openly practised but audaciously asserted the propriety and justice of the principle, that a rich man having mechanics and other working men in his employ, should compel them to vote against their own opinions, and in favor of the views of their employer, or else deprive them and their families of the means of subsistence. It will be readily seen that this principle once submitted to by the working men, will reduce them to the degraded situation of slaves, and the open justification of this principle is one of the most alarming features in the history of our elections, and threatens the greatest danger to the permanency of our Democratic institutions. We take it for granted, from the recent proceedings of the Aristocratic Bank party, that the same plan is to be pursued at the approaching election, that the merchants are to close their stores, and to attend the polls in a body with their clerks, to browbeat and overawe the Democratic electors, and *to see that they vote the right ticket*. The object of this paragraph is thus early to call the attention of the democratic voters to the glorious privilege of the *vote by ballot*, which was intended to secure to every freeman the right to vote according to the dictates of his own conscience. Many of our friends, at the last spring election, were taken by surprise, and astounded by this new principle set up by their aristocratic employers, and some of them may have sacrifice their principles, rather than to deprive those who were dependent on them, of their means of subsistence, but we must entreat them, as they value the interests of our common country, and the liberties and happiness of themselves and their children, to remember, when they come to vote at the next election, that they are not driven to the dreadful alternative of sacrificing their own principles, and voting according to the dictation of a domineering aristocrat, or of depriving their families of bread. Let them remember that they vote *by ballot*, and that no power on earth can deprive them of their right to vote as they please.

A BANK CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS!!

The following is from the Pennsylvanian:

We learn that a combination has been entered into by a number of the Booksellers in this city, to suppress *Cobbett's Life of Jackson*, and that in consequence the copies remaining unsold, have been returned to the publishers in New York. It certainly appears incredible, but our information is direct, and from various sources, and unwilling as we are to admit anything derogatory to the character of our city, we are compelled to credit it. From this plain fact, our fellow citizens abroad may learn how grinding and despotic is the sway of the Bank in Philadelphia, and to what lengths it is ready to go. We have now a Bank censorship of the Press; the Bank assumes to judge what the people shall read, and what they shall not; and woe to him who dares oppose its high behest! We have already seen men proscribed and punished in every way for daring to express opinions unfavorable to the Biddle dynasty; but we did not dream that the hour was come for muzzling the press—for so open an imitation of European tyranny.

☞ The following is copied verbatim from the Courier and Enquirer of yesterday:

"It is the act of our life of which we are most proud, that on the evening of the day when this first assault of these *Tory mercenaries* was made upon the People and the freedom of elections, we were the author and proposer of the resolution at Masonic Hall which insured a general rallying of the *Whigs* at the sixth ward Poll on the second day of election, and guaranteed to all, the peaceable exercise of the highest and most valuable privilege of freemen. It is true we did go in strength to that Poll to resist the *hired bullies* of the *Tories*; and so far as *we* are concerned, it is true that we went *armed* and fully prepared to use our arms against any persons who dared to inferfere with our chartered and unalienable rights."

Another Name.—The *Torywigs*, as was expected, have concluded to "adopt" a new name previous to the election, as appears from an article in the *Star*. It is fair to presume, that no objection will be made to any name the opposition may "adopt," from a *spike gimblet* to a *tooth pick*. The last seems to be very appropriate, and its *adoption* in preference to the *Wig*, evinces much shrewdness and sagacity. There is something *strong* and *powerful* in the very sound, THE SCREW PARTY.

"And the Big Screw they called *Seward*,
And the *Little Screw* they called Stilwell."

It is impossible for the opposition, composed as it is of "all sorts and conditions of men," with all sorts of principles, and with no principles at all, to "adopt" any name that would give general satisfaction, *unless* like the *Adjective* it possesses degrees of comparison, as, *Big Screw, Little Screw*, and so on.

Seward, as he is the great advocate of the United States Bank, is emphatically the *Big* Screw, and *Stilwell*, the defender of all *small* monopolies, *is as* emphatically the *Little* Screw; and the *Aristocracy* of the country will of course constitute *Nicholas Biddle*, President of the United States Bank, the BIG *Screw driver*, and the *Press* in pay of the Bank, and the City Corporation, will be the *Little* Screw drivers. It now only remains for *republicans* to say how far they will permit the SCREW *Party*, to "put on the *Screws*."

A Pirate.—A Sailor belonging to the New Orleans packet Cincinnati, named Peter Nicholson, who had been spreeing it pretty hard on Sunday, happened to tack into Orange street about dusk, rather too drunk to keep his reckoning, and passing No. 38 was hailed by a huge black piratical-looking craft, who enticed him into her room, plied him with more rum, and finally got him dead drunk. She then stripped from him a new suit of blue cloth clothes, leaving nothing, not even his shirt, and lugged him out of her room. Towards morning he became pretty well sobered by sleep and cold, and discovering his deplorable situation was at a loss how to demean himself. However, after begging an apology for a shirt from another wench, he sallied forth into the street, and met a person near the door who showed him the way to the residence of Mr. McGrath, who took him into his house, put some clothing on him, and then went with him to the Arcade, and succeeded in recovering all the stolen clothes. The wench was then escorted by them to the police office, from whence she was committed to the penitentiary, for 6 months.

Summary Work.—On Monday night, the 15th instant, about five hundred of the citizens of Richmond, Va. congregated together, and visited seven of the principal *Hells* of that city, all in the neighborhood of the Eagle Hotel, demolished the faro tables and other gambling apparatus, and the furniture of the houses, which was of the most splendid and costly kind, and turned the inmates head over heels into the street. In the morning the populace re-assembled, gathered together the wrecks of furniture, &c. and removing them into the street, a short distance from the Hotel, made a bonfire of them.

Coroner's Office, 145 Greenwich street.—The Coroner was called yesterday morning on the Battery, near Castle Garden, to view the body of a man found floating in the river, near the above place. He had on a black bombazett coat, black double breasted cloth vest, lilac colored pantaloons, linen shirt, black stock, and boots nearly new. He appeared to be about 30 years of age, and to have been recently drowned. A stone of several pounds weight was found tied to each wrist. The verdict of the jury was "suicide by drowning."

Boarding House Robbery.—A negro man, called *Peter Van Nostrand*, was detected on Saturday night last in the boarding house of Mrs. Boyd, in Broadway, making off with a bundle of clothing. He was of course immediately stopped, secured in a room, till a watchman was procured, and then lodged in the watch house. He had bundled up a $50 cloth cloak, and coats, pantaloons, vests &c., belonging to the boarders, to the amount of about $80, and would have made a pretty considerable of a haul had he not fortunately been detected.

☞ The *Star* alleges that he heard a collar man say, "By G—, we must carry the next election, if we do it at the point of the bayonet." The Star is mistaken. Webb said no such thing; he only urged in case they were *defeated* at the coming election, that *then* they would "*appeal to arms*." Now we say, *fair play*. Webb is a *harum scarum*, "knock down and drag out" enough, without any of Noah's "*fish story*" embellishments.

THE DRAGOONS.

Extract from a letter written by a Captain of Dragoons to his friend in Philadelphia, dated

Fort Gibson, 4th August, 1834.

"I have very recently returned to this place after a very long, fatiguing, and perilous march with my company to and from the boundary line between this country and the Republic of Mexico. It was not the trip I contemplated when I last wrote you, but one on which I was very unexpectedly sent with my company only—the duty consisted in escorting the caravan of traders from the frontiers of Missouri to the extreme boundary of our country on their journey to Santa Fe, in Mexico. I have not time to state all our privations, fatigues, &c. in detail—I will therefore simply say that we met the two dreaded enemies of the traders, the Camanches and the Pawnee Mahaws. With the first we were on the very eve of a fight, both parties having formed the line, and the word of command, "charge," being on my very tongue's end, when the Indians fired their guns in the air, some dismounted from their horses, and others threw their bows and arrows on the ground, while they begged for peace, and assured us of their friendship. This was while we were with the traders, who had about 100 wagons of merchandize along. After we had parted with the caravan, and were returning, we met the Pawnees. We had prepared for battle, but the Indians ran up and offered their hands—we had a council, and smoked the pipe of peace with them. Subsequently we met the Kansas and the little Osages, whom we knew to be friendly, for we had with us one of the latter tribe as a guide. In their company we marched several days, our encampments at night not being more than 400 yards apart. We were absent 68 days, our last flour having been issued the day before we got here; sugar had given out long before. Our horses on reaching here were quite broken down. The rest of our regiment is absent in a different direction, on very hard service. So you will perceive that we "bold dragoons" have not an easy time of it."

Miss Harriet Martineau.—It is with pleasure we announce the arrival, in the ship United States, from Liverpool, of this distinguished lady, in company with the Rev. Charles Brooks, of Boston. She visits the United States, we learn, as a friend of civil and religious liberty. It is hoped every facility will be afforded her during her progress through the country, and that she may be able to accumulate facts, which will strengthen her convictions of the value of our social and political prospects.—*Post.*

MEASURES TO PROTECT THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.—We are glad to learn that measures are in contemplation to protect voters in the enjoyment of their rights at the coming election, should the mad scheme of the incendiary Bank hireling, the polluted *Webb*, be persisted in by the Bank party. The Evening Post says, "We have great pleasure in adverting to the notice inserted in our paper this afternoon, calling a meeting to-morrow evening of the General Democratic Republican Committee. We understand that the object which brings the General Committee together at this time, is to consult on the propriety of convening at Tammany Hall a great public meeting of the Democratic Party, AS THE FRIENDS OF PUBLIC ORDER AND A FREE AND PEACEFUL EXERCISE OF THE INVALUABLE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE, with the view of considering the resolution passed at Masonic Hall, relative to closing the stores, and with a view to adopting prompt and suitable measures for securing public tranquillity and the means of an unobstructed exercise of right of suffrage." The Post thus properly forewarns the *merchants* of the consequences likely to result from a sanctioning by them of Webb's infamous resolution:

"We wish to bring home to the merchants the reflection of how much they will put to hazard by persevering in the mad and wicked resolution of Masonic Hall. Are they willing to risk their houses and their goods? Events have lately shown them that houses and goods may be soon demolished by a mob. Are they aware that against such demolition the Insurance offices offer them no protection? Are they aware that the power and authority of the civil magistrates offer them no security? Adherence to their resolution would, as certain as death, array the whole community in hostile armies: when these armies join in general battle and the fell spirit which battle arouses is fully awakened, how could the magistrates interpose? Where should they obtain their force? Should they order out the military? But the military are already engaged, promiscuously scattered throughout the fighting throng. And suppose them to obey the summons; what would it be but adding armed men to the mob? What would it be but extending the carnage? What would it be but covering the Bank party with a deeper and more indelible stain?

The occurrences of the last election may lead us to apprehend worse consequences than would ensue from the insane measure of the Bank party; but such, at least, is the view in which the matter presents itself to our minds, and we most earnestly hope that the measures about to be proposed at Tammany Hall may bring our opponents to their senses, and induce them to rescind the wicked resolution. If they will not do so—if they prefer to follow the bidding of that arch knave and apostate, Webb, on their heads and his be the consequences!"

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE GUN.—Never was there a time when *republicans*, the friends of equal rights, were called upon to watch more vigilantly every movement of the opposition than the present. It is a time when the *principles* of men are to be tested. It is not so much what *were* men's opinions and principles? but, what *are* they? Every individual brought before the people for their suffrages, must be *known*. Is he in favor of the *Aristocracy* or the *Democracy* of the country? Is he in favor of *Bank monopolies*, on the "Constitutional Currency of the Country"? Does he advocate chartered monopolies of *any* kind? Or, is he the friend and supporter of liberal principles—of "equal and exact justice, administered to ALL"? These are questions that the people have a right to ask, and they *must* be answered, in order that every elector may *act* and *vote* understandingly at the coming election.

FALSE DELICACY.—Some of the Boston editors having expressed great interest in the arrest of an individual of that city charged with being concerned in the burning of the Charlestown Convent, and going far in pronouncing his innocence without a trial, the Salem Gazette gives them the following appropriate remarks:—

We are astonished to see a large portion of the Boston press making common cause, as it were, with a person who has been arrested there for participation in the Charlestown riot, because he has heretofore been "respectable." His name has been suppressed by some, while others do not hesitate to express a conviction of his innocence. We hope a jury may coincide in this opinion; but whether they do or not we protest against making this invidious distinction between men "well to do" in the world, and the poor, ignorant, unfriendly fellows, who are placed in the same category. Nobody wonders and doubts about *them*. No sympathy is expressed; no hope of certainty of their acquittal. And yet if the veil of charity is to be thrown over either, it certainly should be him who has not been blessed with early instruction, good associations, and that powerful check to impropriety, the consciousness of respectable standing—rather than him who falls in spite of all these adventitious aids.

A SMALL MISTAKE.—"On one side," says the *Star*, "WE have the Carlists and the Inquisition, and the Russian Autocrat, and the Austrian Despot, and Louis Phillippe of the Barricades, and Metternich, and Pozzo de Borgo, and Wellington and Talleyrand, and *Andrew Jackson* and *Martin Van Buren*." Just strike out *Jackson* and *Van Buren*, if you please, and insert the *United States Bank* and the *Little Frigate*; and then, the *Grand Island* Autocrat has made out *his side* to a tittle. "On the other," continues the Star, "the suffering struggling People." We are not aware of much *suffering* among the people, except some eighteen or twenty *Lamp Lighters*, and perhaps an equal number of Weighers and Measurers of Coal, among whom were some of the *Soldiers of the Revolution*, who have been thrown out of employ by Silas M. Stilwell. But even they disdain to murmur, if the "*Little Screw*" does press hard, because they know perfectly well a day of reckoning is at hand.

"NO CHOLERA IN NEW YORK"!—*Yesterday*, before 4 P. M. *nine* new cases of Cholera had been introduced at the Duane street Hospital, and *six* applications for coffins for destitute persons dead of Cholera had been made to the superintendant of the Alms House. And yet, says our *recondite* Board of Health, there is not sufficient cholera in the city to render any information in relation to it of the least importance to *the people!*

DEATH FROM INTOXICATION.—MRS. *Sophia Dean*, 37 years of age, residing at No. 47 Elm street, fell from the top to the bottom of the stairs yesterday in a state of intoxication, and died in about ten minutes. The coroner called an inquest over her remains, the verdict of which was "accidental death."

We invite the particular attention of the reader to the correspondence in another part of this paper, and also to the comments of the Nashville Republican thereon, with which we entirely concur in opinion. The Bank has laid violent hands on the people's money!!!

INTERMENTS.—The whole number of interments during the past week, ending on Saturday morning, was 286, of which 93 were by cholera. The whole number of deaths during the last eight weeks is 2562, of which 827 were by cholera.

JUST WHERE THEY SHOULD BE.—"The Utica address and resolutions," says the *Star*, "will be found on the *fourth* page of our paper."

☞ It is said the *Big* Screw, and the *Little* Screw, will both attend the young Men's Meeting at Syracuse. That's all right. If the young men are to be *screwed up*, it is important to have the *Screws* on hef spot.

☞ We have received materials for a beautiful illustration of the "Factory System," as it exists on Long Island, which we shall make use of.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.
THE BANK AGAINST THE TREASURY!

(From the Nashville Republican.)

WHAT NEXT?—From the correspondence below—a copy of which has been forwarded from Washington by the Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the United States; and which has been placed in our hands with permission to lay it before the public—it will be perceived that the U. States Bank has committed another outrage on public opinion and the interests of the people, by the seizure and conversion to its own use of a large portion of the dividends on the government stocks in that institution which fell due on the first of July last. The pretext for this unwarrantable step is the claim trumped up by the Bank for damages on the bill of exchange drawn by our Government on that of France, and protested by the latter—a claim, be it remembered, which was, after deliberate examination, disallowed by the treasury department—which was never laid before Congress, and which, it is believed, has not the shadow of justice, either in law or equity, to support it. What greatly aggravates the offence, is, that two dividends have been placed by the Bank to the credit of the Government, since the claim was disallowed—a circumstance well calculated to induce the Government to believe that it either had been positively withdrawn or at least that it would not again be preferred. Hence the seizure, without the slightest notice, has been wholly unexpected, and occasions a disarrangement of the estimated receipts for the current year.

The suggestion of Mr. Biddle, that the Bank has been induced to take this step because it was the readiest mode of bringing the question before a judicial tribunal, might have been entitled to some consideration, had the Bank in the first place laid its application before Congress, the usual and appropriate tribunal for settling demands against the Government. It would have been time enough after Congress had passed upon and refused to allow the claim, for the Bank to have resorted to the judicials tribunal for redress; but this taking the law into its own hands, or rather setting itself above all law, is of a piece with the general conduct of the institution, and evinces in a peculiar and striking degree that reckless and arrogant spirit which has characterised its whole course.

The fact is, we believe, that at the time when the Bank advanced the money on the bill of exchange on France, it had in its possession a much larger amount of the money of the People which it was using for its own benefit. How then can it be pretended that any damages have been sustained? If this act of the Bank be sanctioned, to what may not the precedent lead? When the next and the next dividend shall be due and payable, what new and further claims may not Mr. Biddle set up? In his letter he expressly reserves a pretended claim on the part of the Bank for the damages it has sustained by the removal of the deposits. If he can rightfully withhold the dividends of the Government in one case he can in the other. By and by he may claim damages for injuries occasioned to the Bank by the the general course of the President in opposition to the institution, and seize on the public funds by way of reparation. He may pretend to have been slandered, and sequester the people's money for the damages thereby received. In short, it may gradually become *the* law, as well as the government, and save the country the trouble and expense of administering either.

If there could have been any doubt originally about the propriety of removing the deposites, that doubt must surely be dispelled when it is seen that the money of the People which was placed for safe keeping in the Bank, is thus forcibly seized on and detained on pretence of an injury which every one knows was never sustained. The question is no longer Bank or no Bank, but Government or no Government, the two being wholly irreconcileable and inconsistent. The agent has assumed to set itself above the principal—the creature above the creator. It rests with the sovereign People to determine whether they will rule or be ruled.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 8th, 1834.

Sir I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 3d inst. requesting that the dividend on the stock of the Bank owned by the United States, should be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States at the office of this Bank in Washington, which was this morning submitted to the board of directors. At the same time was presented a copy of your letter to the cashier of that office, dated the 2nd inst. containing the final refusal of the treasury to allow the claim of the bank for damages on the protested bill upon the French Government.

After due consideration of the contents of these communications, I am instructed by the board of directors to inform you, that from the dividend payable on the 17th of this month there will be deducted the amount due to the bank for damages, costs, and interest, upon the bill of exchange drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury on the French Government—and that the remainder shall be placed to the credit of the treasurer in the office at Washington, in conformity to your request.

I am further instructed to say, that this course is adopted by the board of directors, not merely from a conviction of the obvious justice and propriety of it, but because it furnishes the best, if not the only, mode of obtaining a judicial decision of the case by the proper tribunels. To procure that decision, the board will give everay facility in their power—and if there is any other mode of submitting the rights of the respective parties to the judicial tribunals, more acceptable to you, any suggestion by you for that purpose will not fail to receive the prompt and respectful consideration of the board of directors. In the mean time, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

N. BIDDLE, President,

HON. LEVI WOODBURY,
Sec'ry of the Treasury, Washington.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 8th, 1834.

SIR: I had this day the honor of informing you that the board of directors would deduct from the dividend payable to the United States, on the 17th of this month, the amount due to the Bank on account of damages on the bill of exchange on the French Government.

I am instructed to apprize you at the same time that in thus enforcing their right in this particular case, they desire not to be understood as waiving any other claim upon the Government, and they more especially wish it understood, that they waive not their claim for full compensation and indemnity for the violation of the charter of the Bank, by the removal from its custody of the public fund, for the use of which the Bank had paid a valuable consideration. The claim is reserved in full force, to be asserted at such time and in such manner as may hereafter be deemed expedient. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, N. BIDPLE, President.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 14th, 1834.

SIR:—Your two communications under date of the 8th inst. have been received. The course pursued by the Bank over which you preside, in determining to withhhold a portion of the dividends due on the stock of the United States, has excited much surprise in this Department, and, at the present time, is more to be regretted, as Congress is not in session to provide for the deficiency thus caused in the estimated revenue from the bank stock the present year.

The claim for damages on the bill of exchange drawn upon France, to answer which it is stated that payment of part of the dividends is now refused, was disallowed by this Department before the two last dividends were passed to the credit of the Treasury, and some months before the recent session of Congress commenced. Consequently, it was presumed that the claim, if not abandoned, would be presented and pursued before that body, in the manner usual with claims against the United States, when the latter has not instituted any action at law against the claimants.

Besides these considerations, it could not have been anticipated as probable that all the dividends accruing would not be paid with promptitude and fidelity, when it was known that the case of a failure in a stockholder to discharge his subscription to the capital of the Bank, was the only cause where the charter makes an express provision that he "shall lose the benefit of the dividends;" and in this instance, that the United States, though a large stockholder, was not pretended to have been guilty of any breach of this provision. Notwithstanding this it would seem from your communications that the United States, though intimately connected with the Bank, by having conferred the great privileges in its charter, by still using it daily as a fiscal agent for certain purposes, and by being entitled to a supervision of its concerns through Congress, has suddenly, without previous notice, and only by an implied or constructive power, not in the opinion of this Department warranted or necessary, been deprived of the use of its dividends, and for the purpose of satisfying a controverted claim, the law and equity of which were many months since denied by the Executive, and have never been sanctioned by either of the other branches of Government established by the constitution.

In this condition of the subject, since the Bank did not deem it proper to present to Congress, the customary tribunal for settling such disputed demands against the United States, or, during its late session, to apprize either that body or this office of the extraordinary course intended to be pursued in thus seizing upon a large portion of the public dividends, while already in possession of more than a million of dollars belonging to the Government, but hitherto uncalled for by its creditors or the Treasury—this Department does not consider that it has yet enjoyed a suitable opportunity in relation to so unexpected a measure, to know the views or procure the desirable action of Congress; and, therefore, does not feel justified in making, at this time, any arrangement with the bank, or any "suggestion" in respect to legal prosecution; nor in recognizing, in any mode, "the justice or propriety" of the proceedings the Bank has been pleased to adopt.

But it will endeavor on the whole subject to present an early report to Congress at its next session, and to the President of the United States. In the mean time, if the Bank desires, before a report is prepared, that the facts and reasons in detail, on which its decisions and especially its claim for damages on the bill of exchange are founded, should be examined by this Department, the statement of them, whenever forwarded, will receive respectful consideration. I have the honor to be, yours,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

N. BIDDLE, Esq.
Pres't. U. S. Bank, Philadelphia.

The Courier and the Commercial are both busily at work in getting up another abolition riot. We hope the people of this city will not suffer their minds to be again unduly excited by the inflammatory language of these incendiary prints. It is to be apprehended that New York, in a few weeks, will be the scene of dreadful political riots, the almost certain fruit of the flagitious resolution passed at Masonic Hall. Let us not stir men up to preparatory ferocity by exciting mobs in relation to other subjects.

Evening Post.

Inspector's Report of Interments.

		Cholera,	Other diseases.	Total.
Week ending July 26,		-	174	174
do	August 4,	-	248	248
do	" 9,	8	213	221
do	" 16,	53	236	289
do	" 23,	134	233	367
do	" 30,	193	255	448
do	Sep. 6,	149	250	399
do	" 13,	197	207	404
do	" 20,	93	193	286

POLAND.—After more than a lapse of twelve months, the Extraordinary Tribunal at Warsaw—composed partly of Russian Generals and partly of Polish Magistrates, instituted for the purpose of try, ing the principal actors in the Polish Revolution, has at length come to a final judgment. The members of the Government of the Five are all condemned to death, without excepting even the Generalissimo Skrzynecki, who only formed part of the Council on extraordinary occasions. The second Generalissimo, Prince Michael Radziwill, is not included. This indulgence is attributed to the intercession of the Court of Prussia, to which the family of the Prince is allied. Of all the members of the Government affected by this judgment, the venerable Vincent Niemojowski is the only one remaining in Poland, the others having taken refuge in foreign countries. After the publication of the judgment, the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, Prince Paskewitsch, had Niemojowski brought before him loaded with chains, and recommended him to implore the clemency of the Emperor, but the noble-minded old man rejected the counsel. The Lieutenant General, however, has demanded his pardon of the Emperor, attributing the obstinacy of Niemojowski to mental alienation, the consequences of the sufferings he had undergone during his confinement in his dungeon. The same judgment also condemns to death all who filled public offices before the revolution, and afterwards took part in the Regency of Zakroczym. This class is very numerous, as they have included in it all the Deputies as Public Functionaries. The mode of execution varies according to the degree of culpability. Some are to be decapitated, and others are to be gibbited, and the judges have carried their barbarity so far as to order that the execution of the young men who gave the first signal of the revolution by attacking the Palace of Belvidere, shall be preceded by mutilation. Prince Czartorysky, Messrs. Morausky and Barsikowsky, are condemned to death, as well as Niemojowsky, as Members of the Government of the Five.

OBELISK OF THE VATICAN.—Rising from the centre of the space formed by the colonnades of St Peter's, is one of the most extraordinary monuments of antiquity. Antiquarians generally agree that it is one of two obelisks erected by Phero, the son of Sesostris, mentioned by Herodotus, on recovering from a partial blindness. So great was the anxiety of the monarch that this pillar should be raised uninjured, that he fastened his own son on its summit, in order to make the engineers more careful in its erection. From Egypt it was transported, by order of Caligula, to Rome, in a vessl built expressly to receive it. When it arrived it was dedicated by that wretch to Julius and Augustus Cæsar, and set up in his circus, afterwards called the circus of Nero, not far from where it now stands. Sixtus the 5th, in 1586, directed its removal to its present locality. The entire length, exclusive of the pyramid at the apex, is rising of seventy-seven feet; the transverse section at the middle more than seven and a half feet square; the solid contents are 166 cubic yards of granite, weighing upwards of 332 tons, to which must be added 4 tons for the weight of the pyramid. It has been calculated by artists to be fourteen times the weight of the largest block of stone at Stonehenge, and it is admitted to be the largest wrought stone in Europe. The Pope was anxious for the safety of the obelisk, when he ordered its removal, as its first originator, and issued a command that no person present at the operation should speak, under penalty of death. A member, however, of the Bresca family, seeing one of the ropes almost breaking, disregarding the injunction, cried out for water to cool the others, which were heating by friction. Sixtus saw the danger himself, when the alarm was given, but instead of punishing him bid him name his reward. He did so, and selected the office of supplying the papal chapel with palms on Palm Sunday, a privilege still claimed by the Bresca family.—*Scientific Tracts.*

CHINESE HOUSES.—The houses of the Chinese are for the most part only one story high; and those of the lower orders have a mean and miserable appearance, while those of the rich have numbers of fine ornamented, and airy apartments, with spaces between them to admit the light as well as the air. These spaces are always in front and in back, the light being seldom given at the sides; and the houses are surrounded by extensive and beautiful gardens, adorned with artificial lakes, rocks, cascades, buildings of various descriptions, walkes, brides, &c. In the ornamenting and beautifying of gardens the Chinese excel all other nations. By means of a variety of winding walks, they make a small piece appear twice as large as it really is. Innumerable flower-pots, containing a great variety of beautiful asters, of which they are very fond, are sometimes arranged in a labyrinth, from which you cannot get out again without a guide. They seem to have a very extensive assortment of asters; one species is quite white, as large as a rose, with long pending leaves, which the Chinese use in the season for sallad, justly esteeming them a great delicacy. When the asters are all in full bloom, the pots arranged handsomely near a piece of water, and the walks and alleys well lighted, at night, with various ly colored lamps, a Chinese garden has the appearance of one of those enchanted places we read of in the Arabian tales.—*Dobdell's Travels.*

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Sept. 20.—The Woollen Mill belonging to the Salmon Falls Compdny, it is well known, was consumed by fire a few weeks ago, and although it was insured, or nearly enough to have erected a new Mill and to have filled it with Machinery, yet the owners have determined wholly to abandon the business.—*Journal.*

DUFF GREEN AND THE PRINTERS OF WASHINGTON.

Duff Green, Political Speculator and Printer (though not a printer) to the Senate, at Washington, has projected the establishment of an institution to be called the "Washington Institute," in which he proposes to furnish a "liberal education" to two hundred boys, the boys to labor eight hours a day at the Printing business, (in which they are to be instructed,) to compensate Duff for his trouble. In the execution of this grand project, Duff has stumbled upon an obstacle which is likely to prove fatal to it: not being a printer himself, (though by legislative hocus pocus *appointed* public *printer!*) he finds that it will be indispensable for him to engage some printers to instruct the boys in the "art preservative of all arts," that they may enable him to realize his golden dreams; but the printers of Washington, strange to say! have refused to aid in a scheme which would relieve many of them from the cares of business, and Duff is now endeavoring to get printers from other places. In the mean time, a war of words is raging between the Printers of Washington and the Printer-no-Printer to the Senate, in which the speculator cuts rather a sorry figure.

THE RAG MONEY.

The following extract of a letter from a mechanic in Scotland to his friend in this country, has been handed to us for publication:

"I have had the pleasure of hearing from your Father, that, up to April, the sun still shone upon you in the midst of that almost universal gloom which at present pervades your country. It was like to have its happiness destroyed by these scourges of society "*the usurers*," who by *trick* manage to live, and that well, too, by lending their "promises to pay" for money. But thanks to President Jackson, and the sensible portion of the people of America, a goodly number of them are likely to have to *work* soon; and the people of America will, bye and bye, have a money of value. Every one will then be secure in the possession of the fruit of his labor, and will prosper in the world in proportion to the health and skill which God is pleased to give to him, and the wise or foolish use which is made of the same. I am sorry for the misery which many innocent and ignorant persons must suffer from this great change, but still the knowledge of the fact that so many Banks had failed gave me great pleasure, and I sincerely hope that Jackson will persevere until there is no paper money in your country; for I am so fully convinced of its mischievous tendency, that I believe that all the blessings of America would soon have been destroyed by these greedy worshipers of "*Mammon*," had they not received a check. In no country can paper money exist without making slaves of the working classes: its natural effects are to draw money into large masses, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Look at Britain, see how it has ruined that people; see how they labor, and look at their reward! It is every day dividing the people into two classes, the very rich and the very poor—the most miserable society that can well be conceived. But you may well say that it will not now be so easy for an enterprising man to rise in the world. I acknowledge this, and that is the thing I love it for. No man can, by his own industry, accumulate great wealth in a short period, and if any get it quick some persons must have lost it. Strictly speaking, money so acquired, is not acquired honestly."

[From the United States Bank Gazette.]

CANDIDATES.

The Anti-Masons of Massachusetts, that part of them, as Colonel Stone observes, which desires the continuance of Masonry, have nominated a candidate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The working men, or rather half a dozen men that *ought to work*, have nominated other candidates for the same office. The Whigs will renominate Messrs. Davis and Armstrong, and the Tories will renominate for Governor, Judge Morton, who has been their successful candidate for a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; and for Lieutenant Governor, they will, we guess, place on the ticket our brother Green of the Morning Post.

The above extract is from the chosen organ of the Bank, which generally speaks by authority. "*The Working Men, or rather half, a dozen men that ought to work, have nominated other men for the same office.*" Can there be any doubt of the feelings and principles that govern the Bank and its partizans? Is it not clear that they think that *working men* ought not to take a part in political affairs? Does not the above fully carry out the doctrine avowed in the senate chamber by the Bank's feed attorney. The federal Bank senator of Virginia, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, in his speech on the Bank question, says, "*Give the working classes their eight or ten shillings per day, and they care not if one or ten banks are chartered.*" Expressions of a similar character were often, often repeated during the debate on the renewal of the charter of the U. S. Bank. Working men, mechanics, look at these and the thousand similar remarks made by those who fatten upon the mammoth, and let your votes at the approaching election prove that although *poor* in the eyes of the aristocracy, you are still rich in the possession of honest principles, that threats cannot undermine, that gold cannot purchase.

AN HONEST AVOWAL!—A few evenings since, a gentleman of our acquaintance became engaged in a conversation with a very intelligent, and, as the facts prove, an *honest* Bank man. He stated candidly that he did not believe in the capacity of the people for self government; that we could not continue to live under a Democracy, and that he was the advocate of a United States Bank, because it tended powerfully to consolidate and concentrate the wealth of the country, and enable it to act with efficiency against the Democracy or the great body of the people. Our informant was not a little astonished at the candor of the avowal, though he had no doubt before of the views and sentiments of the leaders of the Bank party. In reply to a remark that the declaration was an honest one, the Bank man said, "Yes, it is honest, and if the leaders of our party were equally honest with myself, they would make the same avowal."

THE SCREW PARTY are determined, if possible, to make somebody call the "*Little Screw*" a *mechanic*. Nonsense: Whoever thought of calling Nick Biddle a *mechanic!* although it has been alleged by his friends that he bought and sold "*men and votes like cattle in the market.*" No one ever contended that such traffic constituted him a *mechanic*:—And if Stilwell buys shoes in *Lynn*, and sells them in *Uncadilla*,—what then? He is no more a *mechanic* than if he peddled tin ware or wooden clocks; and he has a perfect right to do either. Far be it from us to interfere with the labor of a man's hands: his *principles*, his *actions*, we look at, and by *them* form our "*standard of the man.*"

THE STAR will blunder on the truth occasionally in spite of himself. He says, "The *Tories*, in Philadelphia, on Friday night last, stoned and pelted with rotten eggs a picture of the illustrious Washington." No doubt of it. During the Revolution, the *Tories*, if opportunity had offered, would have assassinated Gen. Washington. Some of them are yet alive in this city, who with their descendants are known as the *Torywig*, or *Screw Party*; and it is not to be wondered at if they would murder the *original*, that they should throw rotten eggs at the picture. And Noah knew all this before he sold himself to the Bank.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION.—About a quarter before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Edge ascended from Castle Garden in a Balloon, taking the direction of Broadway. The wind was very light, and they hovered for about twenty minutes nearly over Trinity Church, waving their flags in full view of the admiring citizens; then took a direction a little further east, threw out sand bags, rose to a much greater height, and were so obliging as to return nearly over our office, after which they again took the direction of Broadway, in which direction they were travelling at an immense height when night hid them from our view.

A SERIOUS CASUALTY occurred to Mr. *James Malcolm*, master painter, of the corner of Chatham Square and East Broadway, and one of his journeymen named *David Hill*, about 11 P. M. yesterday. They were engaged lettering a sign on the gable end of the three story building 32 Catherine street, occupied by W. B. Moore as a chair manufactory, setting on a plank suspended by ropes, when the ropes near the street broke, and let the painters fall on the tiles of the low two story building adjoining, from which they rolled to the pavement. Mr. Hill accidentally fell on top of Mr. Malcolm, and escaped with but little injury; but the latter was so severely injured about the head and other parts of his body, that it is thought he will never recover from the effects of the fall, if, indeed, he survives them.

PASSING RECEIPTS.—About 5 o'clock yesterday evening Capt. *Thos. Steelman*, of the schr. Constellation of Great Egg Harbor, N. J., brought before Mr. Justice Hopson, a sailor named *John Sloane*, who had been in his employ, and whom he accused of having struck him. It appeared that Sloane had a balance of $2 90 due him yesterday, and that Capt. Steelman took him into his cabin and paid him, at the same time requiring from him a receipt; but as Sloane could not write his name, he could give him none. Sloane specially acknowledged the receipt of the money before a witness, and walked out of the cabin, but Steelman followed him to the deck and collared him, when, as he stated, Sloane struck him, for which he desired legal redress. After hearing the statements pro and con., the magistrate directed the clerk to draw a receipt for the $2 90, to which Sloane's mark was affixed, and the parties dismissed from the office. Sloane proceeded through the Park toward Chatham street, and Steelman followed him. When they had got outside the Park Steelman came up to Sloane, drew his fist, said "damn you," with one blow felled him to the pavement, and then stamped him in the face with the heels of his shoes. A number of gentlemen witnessed the outrage, which was of such an inhumane character that a simultaneous rush was made upon Steelman, and he was seized and brought back to the police office. The mangled Sloane followed after; and when arrived at the bar, was unable to speak. A statement of the occurrence was made by one of the gentlemen who witnessed it, which was confirmed by the oath of Sloane, and Steelman was allowed to go on bail, accompained by the *worst* wishes of all present.

A REAL DEVIL.—A young black woman named *Mary Ann Matthews* yesterday morning entered the store of Mr. Thomas Pattison, No. 200 Chatham st., under pretence of wanting to purchase some goods, and (as she thought unobserved) slipped under his arm a piece of French calico containing 28 yards, worth 3s. a yard, and made toward the door. Before reaching the door, however, she was seized by Mr. P., who, with a clerk and others present, escorted her to the police office. Whilst Mr. P. was making his statement of the occurrence, the thief opened upon him a volley of the coarsest abuse and obscenity she could lay her tongue to, and at last sprung upon him with such fury that he was obliged to lay her sprawling on the floor with his fist. She soon recovered a perpendicular, and commenced cursing him and his clerk, and all the trade, as a pack of damned counter-jum-pers, liars, villians, rascals, &c; and sprung about the office like a mad bull, defying the court, the law, and all its officers. She was soon placed where she might abuse her audience (stone walls) as much as she pleased, and even butt them down with her head if it suited her.

A RUM UN.—A man named *James M'Mann*, yesterday entered the grocery of D. B. Thorp, 20 Peck slip, and lounging on the counter, evinced a disposition to go to sleep. Mrs. Thorp prohibited such a liberty, when he arose and knocked her down; and a boy belonging to the place, who attempted to interfere, shared the same usage. Mr. Thorp soon entered, and on learning what had occurred, ordered the intruder out; but he refused to go, swore the premises were his, and finally gave Mr. T. himself "notice to quit." Mr. T. then seized and attempted to force the fellow out, but he made so stout a resistance that T. was obliged to get assistance, and took the fellow up to the police office, where he was dealt with according to law, and confined in Bridewell.

BURGLARY.—The office of N. W. West, corner of Albany and Washington streets, was forcibly entered on Tuesday night last, and an unsuccessful attempt made with weights to force the iron chest to deliver up its contents to their use, but notwithstanding they maltreated it in a shocking manner, it could not be prevailed upon to deliver up its charge. The rogues, however, took away the keys of the drawers of the office, with $1 50 in change, which they found in one of them.

Correspondence of the Working Man's Advoc.

LONDON, 7th August, 1834.
Bolt Court, Fleet street.

To Mr. GEORGE H. EVANS,

Dear Sir—I have been here for several days, and, on the 3d and 4th had the pleasure of enjoying the company of Mr. Cobbett, at his beautiful farm in Surry, where I saw, I really do believe, the most beautiful crop of *Indian Corn* that I ever saw in my life; and, which I do also believe, will yield the very heaviest burden of shelled corn ever known. Every where in England, this year, the wheat is fine, and the crop large, larger and much longer and also much earlier than it usually is, but unfortunately it *cannot be got in* in good condition, and the fear is, nay, the certainty is, that a very great proportion of it will be totally spoiled with WET. Since my arrival in England on 7th July, there has been a continued rain, with scarcely two days in succession of dry weather, and, therefore, the *wheat* and *barley*, and *oats* and *rye*, will all or nearly all be very much injured. This season, then, is just the one to prove the value of this *Cobbett corn*. It is rare in America to see more than three or four ears upon a plant of corn, and most commonly there are but two. What think you, then, of FOURTEEN EARS UPON ONE PLANT; of 8, 10, and 12 being common, and 6 or 7 being the average? You will scarcely credit the statement, yet I do assure you I have the evidence of my own eyes to satisfy me that such is the case with regard to Mr. Cobbett's field of corn. The ears are small, but the weight of the corn will be very great indeed.

My countrymen here say, that if the workies of America really have the fondness for gold only in the degree necessary to prompt every man to secure five dollars worth of it to put by, and hatred enough of paper money to avoid touching any more of it of any kind, that then they themselves need be at very little trouble about what their own "collective wisdom" in parliament assembled may deem it proper to do, for, that the *Yankee workies* will work them and their *wisdom* sufficiently to effect their safe and speedy deliverance from the fangs of foes the most deadly; and, that with them, the civilized world will be free.

Dear Sir, Yours truly,

GEORGE WOODWARD.

FOR THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE.

THE TRADES' UNION.

MR. EDITOR—There is no institution which I desire to see flourish more than the "Trades' Union." It is an institution that will stand, if well conducted, as a barrier to "the oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely." It will be a life guard to the rights of the mechanics. It will stand as a beacon for the distressed to cast their eyes for succor in the hour of oppression. It will say to Avarice, "Thus far and no further shalt thou go." It will give life and vigor to all Working Men that come under its protection. The purse proud employer will no longer use the language that a haughty tyrant would to his slaves, for he will behold the arm of the Union ready to shield them. The aristocrats will be obliged to bow, with reluctance, to the just decrees of the Union; and the true philanthropist will smile to behold justice triumph and equal rights reign. Ye artisans and working men that do compose the Union, be steadfast in your purpose to render mutual assistance; be not deceived with vain promises, "for mankind naturally seek confederacy with such as they see resolved, and preparing not to be wanting to themselves." Your prospect now is cheering; danger seems afar; still think not yourselves secure in unity, while there is a poison gnawing its way to the very vitals of the Union; keep [party] politics banished from the Union and you are safe.

A SEMINARIAN.

FOR THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE

MR. EDITOR—Please to inform me, through the medium of your valuable paper, what are the names of the *Honorable gentlemen* that went from this city to the last Legislature, as members, and voted in favor of the Bill to have a poor man imprisoned for debt, if less than fifty dollars; likewise who voted to have the State mortgaged to sustain the privileged *Rag Banks* and Bankers; and also who voted for more chartered Banks and licenced robbers last winter. In all probability some of the *same men* would like to go again? I want to know them. I do not mean to vote blindfolded any more.

A WORKING MAN.

ANSWER.—*None* of the members from this city voted in favor of imprisoning for debts under fifty dollars; *all* of them voted in favor of the Mortgage; and all of them voted for more chartered Banks.

FOR THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE.

MR. EDITOR—I observed in your paper a few days since an article signed "Squaring Shears." In reply to Mr. Shears I would say, that many of the bookbinders do not work eleven hours per day: it is only in a few shops that the practice is kept up. I know of an employer that has carried on the business these thirty years, that desires his men not to work over ten hours per day. Although all the employers are not such "generous souls," yet they but admit it to be just. In short, the practice is so much done away with, that it is scarce worth mentioning.

LITTLE SCISSORS.

LICENSED PAWNBROKING.

FOR THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE.

From the numerous daily evidences we have of the evils of Licensed Pawn Broking, in encouraging thefts and robberies by granting such facilities to thieves, is it not high time that this business was suppressed? It is very doubtful, whether they do good to any portion of the community; that they do much harm, even to those who honestly pawn their own goods, admitting of doubt.

(From the Evening Star.)

Paine's Rights of Man was submitted in manuscript to the verbal and grammatical corrections of Mr. John Horne Tooke, in whose hands I saw them sometime about the close of the winter of 1791. They were published in February, 1792. They were received with such avidity by the public, that a small sized edition, selling at 9d., was struck off by Jordan, his publisher, and I believe at least 50,000 copies were sold. I was at Paris at this time; but previous to my going there, Mr. Paine, whom I had met at Mr. Johnson's, my bookseller, in St. Paul's Church yard, gave me letters of introduction to M. de Condorcet, and to his wife, Madame de Condorcet, who read and spoke the English language with considerable facility. Those letters introduced me to the interesting society of that very talented writer and his family. I found the letters of introduction of Mr. Paine honored with that attention which might be expected toward an estimable and distinguished man.

I returned to London early in the spring. I met Paine at Mr. Johnson's, with whom he dined two or three times a week about that time. Johnson described him as a modest, sensible, well-behaved man; moderate at the table—never taking less or more than three glasses of sherry wine. I have dined with Mr. Paine in literary society at Mr. Tuffin's, a merchant in the city, at least a dozen times; when his dress, manners, and conversation were as became the character of an unobtrusive, intelligent gentleman, accustomed to good society. I have heard Mr. Horne Tooke, when Paine left the company early, offer a wager, that in whatever society he should happen to be, the best remark made in the company would proceed from Mr. Paine. Mr. Sharp will recollect this, should he see the present communication, for he was present at the time. Paine's Rights of Man were seized en masse at his bookseller Jordan's, on an ex officio information filed against Paine, which was tried some time in April, 1792. About a month (more or less) before the sheriff seized on Jordan's stock in trade, who had gained very considerably by the publication of Paine's Rights of Man, Mr. Sharp called on me one morning, and informed me, that he and John Horne Tooke had attended a meeting of the Revolution Society the evening before; and that a letter was received from Mr. Paine to the following purpose: I cannot vouch for verbal accuracy, but I do assert the substantial correctness of what I now communicate, and I think I am not far wide of the expressions.

It was to the Secretary (or to the President, I forget which) of the Revolution Society, and to the following purport:

"Sir, I never have made, and I never will make for myself, any pecuniary benefit by the works I publish for the good of mankind. Mr. Jordan tells me he his my debtor upwards of a thousand pounds; being the share due to me on the sale of the "Rights of Man." Mr. Jordan is satisfied with his profits; and I do not know how I can better dispose of my mine than to dedicate them to the objects of your Society. I enclose, therefore, for that purpose, an order on Mr. Jordan to pay you, for the use of the Revolution Society, 100*l.* sterling, and am, &c. THOMAS PAINE."

The draft was carried to Mr. Jordan, who accepted it; but before it became due, the ex officio information of the Attorney General, and the warrant of seizure thereon, broke up Mr. Jordan's trade, and compelled Paine to take what care he could of himself. But this unfortunate event does not impeach the generocity or disinterestedness of Paine's conduct in the transaction.

I have reason to know, that while Paine was a member of the French Legislature, he received as his pay 10 livres a day. General O'Hara, from some defect of remittances from England, being a prisoner in Paris, (as I heard,) became acquainted with Paine, who generously divided with O'Hara, for a considerable time, his daily pay as a member. The nine livres sufficed for Paine's

and vigor to all Working Men that ex-
s protection. The purse proud employer
onger use the language that a haughty ty-
ld to his slaves, for he will behold the arm
ion ready to shield them. The aristocrats
bliged to bow, with reluctance, to the just
f the Union; and the true philanthropist
e to behold justice triumph and equal rights
Ye artisans and working men that do com-
Union, be steadfast in your purpose to ren-
al assistance; be not deceived with vain
. "for mankind naturally seek confederacy
n as they see resolved, and preparing not to
ng to themselves." Your prospect now is
; danger seems afar; still think not your-
cure in unity, while there is a poison gnaw-
ay to the very vitals of the Union; keep
olitics banished from the Union and you are
A SEMINARIAN.

FOR THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE
DITOR—Please to inform me, through the
of your valuable paper, what are the names
honorable gentlemen that went from this city
ast Legislature, as members, and voted in
the Bill to have a poor man imprisoned for
ess than fifty dollars; likewise who voted to
State mortgaged to sustain the privileged
nks and Bankers; and also who voted for
artered Banks and licenced robbers last win-
all probability some of the *same men* would
o again? I want to know them. I do not
vote blindfolded any more.
A WORKING MAN.

ER.—*None* of the members from this city
favor of imprising for debts under fifty
all of them voted in favor of the Mortgage;
f them voted for more chartered Banks.

FOR THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE.
EDITOR—I observed in your paper a few days
n article signed "Squaring Shears." In re-
Mr. Shears I would say, that many of the book-
do not work eleven hours per day: it is only
w shops that the practice is kept up. I know
nployer that has carried on the business these
ears, that desires his men not to work over
irs per day. Although all the employers are
h "generous souls," yet they but admit it to
In short, the practice is so much done away
hat it is scarce worth mentioning.
LITTLE SCISSORS.

LICENSED PAWNBROKING.

FOR THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE.
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man who will communicate this statement,
ften heard a common friend of ours, who was
ly intercourse with Paine for about a twelve-
h before his death, and until the time of his
speak of him in terms of strong regard and
, as to his benevolence of intention, his kind-
of disposition, and of manners. That he drank
than he ought toward the close of his life, is
n; but our informant was decidedly of opi-
that it arose from the temptation of company,
not of liquor. Paine's opinions on theological
underwent no change before his death.
ving been intimately acquainted with Thomas
for a considerable length of time, when his
address, deportment, and conversation were
as characterized a well-informed gentleman,
tomed to good society, I am tempted to send
discepistolary tittle-tattle, in vindication (so far
honors fly vindicate him) of a much calumniated,
as I believe, a truly kind, honest, and good man,
ever had any conversation at any time with Mr.
on the subject of religion: I never heard him
uce the subject, or remark on it. I have reason
eve the same of Mr. Sharp; whom I do not
t of coincidence of opinion with Mr. Paine
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ed or even mentioned in company by any
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Attorney General on this occasion, (now Lord
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e of the six thousand copies of my *Reply to*
urke, which, after the third edition, Johnson
inted in the same form with Paine's Rights
n, he should be compelled to issue an ex officio
ation against the publisher. I need not say
fter this broad hint on the subject, the im-
on was suppressed.
THOMAS COOPER, M. D.
umbia, S. C., Aug. 1834.

entleman seeing the town crier of Bristol one
t day standing unemployed, asked him the
, "O" said he, "I can't *cry* today, my wife is

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26.

SPLENDID ASCENSION.—Mr. E. Robertson, accompanied by a lad of 15, named Curtis, made another most splendid ascension between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday, in honor of the first Anniversary of the New York Trades Union. He ascended from Castle Garden, almost perpendicularly, about 500 feet, when he was taken by a pretty strong wind in a north-easterly direction, continually ascending, and when we lost sight of him was probably ten or twelve hundred feet from the earth, travelling N. E. at a rate incredibly swift.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.—A little boy, 9 years of age, named *Robert Roach*, who says his home is at No. 206 Elizabeth street, was detected yesterday afternoon rifling the money drawer of Peter Ameli, confectioner, No. 393 Broadway. The family were in a back room at dinner, when the little scamp stole in, but one of them happened to see him as he left the door, and pursued and took him. He had about $8 in bills and change in his pocket—having swept the drawer completely. He was brought down to the police office and locked up in Bridewell. On Saturday evening last Mr. Ameli was robbed of about $20 in the same manner, and again on Sunday evening. Two other boys, who appeared to be accomplices of little Bob made their escape. Robert said he had been persuaded by them to commit the theft.

We copy the following from a Newcastle paper of recent date:

"SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—Last week an aged female (a widow) who resides at North Shields, applied to the officers of St. John's parish for relief. Some doubts being entertained respecting her claim, an investigation took place, when it was clearly ascertained that her last service was in that parish, in the family of Mr. Edward Wilson, about 30 years ago, and that she is actually *a neice of the celebrated General Washington*. "*Sic transit gloria mundi.*" It is unnecessary to add that relief was immediately granted."

AN UNGRATEFUL BROTHER.—James Long, a reprobate who must have numbered hard on three score years, was yesterday committed to bridewell for breaking open a trunk belonging to his brother John, in whose family he has lived for some months past *gratis*, at No. 270 Walker-street, and feloniously taking therefrom two sovereigns and twenty-nine silver half do lars. When arrested, all the money except about twelve shillings, was found in his possession.

FOR THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MR. EDITOR—I coincide in opinion with your correspondent Q. as regards the important interest involved in the Public School question, and the little attention that is paid to this subject by the citizens, through ignorance and indifference. I confess that this was my own case, until I saw the queries of Q; since which accident threw me into the company of several persons who *knew* something about the manner in which our Common School fund is managed and appropriated. I hope the agitation of this question will lead to a thorough investigation of the whole subject; and that the Working Men, who are more interested than the other classes who can afford to send their children to Uncommon Schools, will take this subject up, and inquire into the queries of Q. From the information I obtained, I am disposed to think that there is not so much ground for suspicion that the "religious belief" of the persons employed by the Trustees of Public Schools is made a test as the first query would seem to imply. I am told that no questions are publicly put to them concerning their belief. But it may be that a private scrutiny is used so as to ascertain that fact before the applicant gets an answer. As regards the second query, it is more than probable that the Trustees are actuated by sectarian views. Although the Trustees, as men and citizens, deservedly stand high in the estimation of their fellow citizens; generally for their benevolence, integrity, and moral worth, they are not likely to be above all sectarian prejudices and influence. I understand that the Trustees are mostly Orthodox Friends; and it is well known that Quakers are a very tenacious class. It *may* therefore be the case, that there are some grounds for the 2d, 3d and 4th queries.

It is also more than probable that there are more time and attention devoted to *some* scholars than to others; this is a fault in all schools; but it is probable that this fault in the Public Schools, applies more to the system (teaching by monitors) than to any favor on the part of the teachers generally to any individual scholars. I, however, believe that it is a fact which has been ascertained by gentlemen who have examined several of the schools, that there are many children in them, who to a causal observer would be thought to be pretty good scholars, who hardly know a letter in a book. They can repeat the letters or lessons on the board in the school with great fluency, but if they are asked to read a lesson in a book, they show their ignorance by their muteness.

As regards corporal punishments, I understand that it is prohibited unless in the judgment of the visitors it is requisite, when I believe it is inflicted with their approbation and in their presence. It is, however, possible that *some* of the teachers may not at all times keep within the limits prescribed to them, and may have been guilty of whipping some of the scholars.

I have no doubt, from what information I have obtained, that the system in part may be more farcical than tragical; that there is more money than lives lost; and that the State, or the good people of the State, are paying too dear for the whistle; and a this way the public may be said to be gulled. I have no doubt that in other hands the $100,000 might be made to produce a much greater amount of good than is now produced. I suspect the five gentlemen who control this great concern, are half a century behind the age in which they live, as far as improvements in education are concerned. They perhaps think that as little improvement can be made in the education of youth as in the cut of their garments.

I cannot conceive with what justice or propriety the fathers and guardians of the city, gave the control of the money received from the State Treasury, into the hands of a few private individuals. I think they ought to have attended to the disbursement of this money themselves. Why is it that we are so far behind the New England States in our Common School system? It is time that this subject received more attention from the tax payers than it hitherto received. How far the charge of this Society being composed of the rarest sprigs of aristocracy" is true, I am not able to say, being personally acquainted with none of them. I have, however, been told that one of the five Trustees has given some evidence of a dogmatical and overbearing spirit, in language if not in deeds.

There is one thing certain; it is a thorough Torywig concern; there is but one Jackson man connected with it, and an attempt was made to throw him overboard at the last election, which would have succeeded, had they not been given to understand that if they did throw him out, he would come in in another way which might be more obnoxious to the exclusives.

Whether these Torywig gentlemen act on the political principles of Webb, Noah, and others, as respects those under their patronage, I do not know. It is possible that they *may* be tinctured with the principle that "All's fair in politics."

There are good reasons to fear that the dangers which Q has pointed out may be realized, and that this institution may become (if it is not now) an engine for sapping the liberties of the people, instead of what it purports to be, an engine for enlightening the minds and improving the character and condition of the rising generation. It is, therefore, a subject of serious consideration and investigation; and if it shall on enquiry be found that the present Trustees are unsuitable persons to manage this trust, however competent they may be as business men and politicians, or amiable as citizens, they ought to be removed, and others more competent, and of more liberal and extended views, chosen in their place; or else, that this fund be disbursed in some other way than through this private association. I therefore hope the "Trades' Union" of this city will thoroughly investigate this subject.
Q. IN A CORNER.

What tune is most likely to captivate a young lady? A for-*tune*, to be sure.

GOLD COINAGE.—We have obtained and present below, an extract from the last report of the Director of the Mint, showing the rapid and salutary progress of the new gold coinage, during the week ending the 20th inst. It is highly gratifying to see, that the quantity of gold presented for coinage continues to increase in amount, and that the mint has been enabled, by great exertion, to coin of it during only the last week, over $200,000, and to meet, as yet we are informed, all the public demands of the depositors of gold within the period of time allowed by the act of Congress.

When the Bank presses repeat their taunts, *where, where* is your gold?—*where* is the currency provided by the constitution? point to these returns of the Mint for a reply; and a triumphant reply it is, though the mammoth has already swallowed within its marble jaws, we learn, about one fifth of a million, of it, which it has neither the patriotism nor spirit of accommodation to pay out to the public, when desired, for even its own bills. Yet such an institution enters the political arena, and its advocates have the effrontery to ask the People to consent to its recharter.

STATEMENT of the amount of gold remaining in the Mint unconined on the 13th September—with the amount deposited for coinage within the week ending 20th September—together with the amount of Gold coinage executed, and of coins delivered within the same period.

Remaining uncoined at the Mint, September 13,		$803,000
Deposited for coinage during the week ending 20th September, viz.		
Uncoined bullion,	$5,500	
Coins of the United States of former standard,	1,500	
Foreign coins,	244,000	
		251,000
		1,054,000
Amount coined during the week ending 20th September,		205,000
Amount remaining uncoined, —*Globe.*		$849,000

A SIGN.—The workmen employed at the new building of Mr. Parker, (which, by-the-by, bids fair to be a very splendid one,) raised a flag on Saturday, inscribed "JACKSON *and* NO BANK," which has been waving ever since, (Monday,) notwithstanding the threats of the Bankites to cut it down. It seems to be particularly annoying to our friend of the *Herald*, in the vicinity of whose office the glorious banner floats. Is is perhaps not so much the banner that disturbs the serenity of his temper, as the fact which it indicates—that the workingmen are opposed to the monster. We, however, rejoice that the spirit of the Workingmen has been aroused, they have witnessed the attempt of the Bank to crush them, and pamper the aristocracy; and they are not blocks of wood or stone to witness it unmoved. They have interests, deep and vital interests, at stake in the great political game that is playing; and we say to them, give your banners to the breeze, and rally around them, as you would around the star spangled flag of your country, if some foreign foe threatened your native land with invasion. Let the aristocracy see that you are not to be intimidated; let them know that you consider the measures of Jackson as synonymous with your own and your country's interests; and when they once come to know the spirit that actuates you, your favorite motto may float undisturbed from the ramparts which your industry rears. Let the Bank men, if they choose, hoist their flags and their mottos:—

Free be they flung—*as free shall wave*
Clan Alpine's Pine in battle brave.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the flag was cut down on Tuesday evening by the employer; whereupon the hands "turned out," and refused to go to work, notwithstanding his promise to put it up.—*Carlisle Republican.*

ANOTHER NEW BANK.—On Tuesday last, the new Bank at Newark commenced operations. The friends of justice and equal rights have much to hope for from this institution, inasmuch as it is founded upon principles materially different from those that enter into the constitution of most other banks in the state. In the first place there are twenty-four directors, each of whom pays in an equal portion of the stock, which consists, not of *rags*, but of sterling honesty and fearless independence,—they are all sworn well and faithfully to perform the duties of their office, and are then permitted by the charter to commence business. They have already issued a number of *Bills*,* which we are told will be gladly received every where, principally from the fact that they are to be redeemed by Austin Sherman & Co. in January next. From the principles which govern this new institution, and the manner of conducting it thus far, we are disposed to think it will operate as *sort of check* upon our local banks, and their officers.—*Paterson Courier.*

*Bills of indictment.

It affords us sincere pleasure to perceive, by the Pittsfield Massachusetts Sun, that the democratic delegates from the various towns of the Berkshire Congress district have nominated Theodore Sedgwick as their candidate to represent that district in Congress. This nomination was unanimous. Mr. Sedgwick is a thorough and sound democrat, an able, active, and upright man, zealously opposed not only to the United States Bank, but to the very principle of monopoly, as a principle utterly at variance with that of democracy, and he is warmly the friend of the present administration and the advocate of its truly republican measures. The election of this strenuous and vigilant friend of the rights of the people would furnish occasion for much gratification to the democracy of the entire Union.—*Evc. Post.*

☞ The list of persons indicted by the Grand Jury for participating in the destruction of the Convent, published yesterday, on authority of the Bunker Hill Aurora, we have since been informed was erroneous. The following is a correct list:

On the general Indictment: John Buzzell alias John R. Buzzell, Frescott P. Pond, Wm. Mason, Nathaniel Budd, alias Nathan Budd, Jr., Marvin Marcy, Sargent Blaisdell, Aaron Hadley Jr., Benj. Wilbur, Isaac Parker, Alvah Relley, Thomas Dillion.

On separate Indictments: Wilder S. Thurston, John S. Buzzell, Henry Back, Thomas Narhar.

No indictment was found against Wm. Lewis or J. H. Conant, as stated in the Aurora.—*Boston Transcript.*

CHOLERA.—A Savannah correspondent of the Charlestown Courier, says under date of the 13 inst—"I presume that on both sides of the River 200 negroes have died, and it is more or less breaking out on every plantation. The disease exhibits the worst form of India Cholera, as described by the Madras reports, and I doubt after spasms once ensue, whether one case in ten is cured. Indeed the negroes are generally, when violently attacked, brought in the first stage of spasm, without a premonitory symptom. Thus far it has attacked blacks alone, and may be said to be a negro disease."

The Savannah Board of Health, reported on the 15th, that no new case of cholera had been reported to them in the last 24 hours.

A letter from Agusta, dated 15th, states that *seven* new cases of Cholera were reported there on that day—all from Savannah.

EFFECTS OF PAPER MONEY.—Niles, in alluding to the failure of the Bank of Maryland, and to the officers connected with the institution, says:

"The crimes against the property of honest persons, committed in or through the Bank of Maryland, are of a larger amount than the aggregate of all such crimes committed by those who have tenanted the Maryland penitentiary form its first establishment to the present day."

PINS.—How quickly a luxury becomes a convenience, and a convenience a necessary! Pins, of which so many thousand of millions are now used annually, were not known in England 300 years ago. Up to 1543, both sexes were in the habit of using loop-holes, ribons, lacing with points, and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and little brass skewers.

A collection amounting to $200, was taken up in the Middle Dutch Church on Sabbath evening, for the benefit of the widow and children of Mr. Wm. Ely, who was killed by falling from the steeple of the North Dutch Church on Saturday.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Mobile Register, of the 8th inst. states, that the health of the city continues good. There has not been less sickness at any period during the two past years. We have no epidemic whatever; and at this moment, we think the weather highly favorable to health.

HISTORY OF THE WIGS.

TUNE—Yankee Doodle.

When British folly first arous'd
Our sires to decide of glory,
The home bread traitor who opposed,
Was call'd a BRITISH TORY—
Yankee doodle was the tune,
Yankee doodle dandy,
It made the scurvey rascals run
Like children after candy.

But still the Tories lurk'd about,
Till ev'ry hope had sped, sir,
Then with a wild and savage shout
To Nova Scotia fled, sir:
Yankee doodle laugh'd outright
To see the flying game, sir,
Their allies hooted at the sight,
And woman cried for shame, sir.

But when our fathers broke the chain,
And swept away oppression,
The hireling slaves appeared again
And claim'd their lost possession—
Yankee doodle, hoot away,
Te devil take the race, sir,
They ever since have led the way
To treason and disgrace sir.

When Britain claim'd a right to search
Our vessels and impress us,
These ingrates vile, again at home
Assisted to distress us—
Yankee doodle heav'n he prais'd!
Old JEFFERSON was true, sir,
And spite the clamor Tories rais'd
He steer'd our country through, sir.

And when at length insult and shame
Compell'd us to resist, sir,
These fellows chang'd their Tory name
To that of FED'RALIST, sir—
Yankee doodle, what a time
We had to keep them down, sir,
They burnt blue lights and worship'd sin
In ev'ry seaport town, sir.

They hung great WASHINGTON in chains
And bore him on before them;
They made a five barr'd gridiron
And proudly wav'd it o'er them—
Yankee doodle cock'd her eye
And bristled to behold, sir,
They thought the day of doom was nigh,
And Satan ruled the world, sir.

But mighty Jove had steel'd our sword,
And taught us how to thrash them,
We beat the haughty foe abroad,
At home, 'gad how we lash'd them;
Yankee doodle was the play,
Yankee doodle dandy,
That made the vermin melt away
As fire does sugar candy.

They found it useless to oppose
The voices of the nation—
And from the fed'ral ashes rose
The cry *amalgamation*—
Yankee doodle, what a calm,
Succeeded in the land, sir,
They took the patriots by the arm
And shook them by the hand, sir,

Indeed it was a curious thing
To hear these fellows prate, sir,
When they'd been striving might and main
The States to separate, sir—
Yankee doodle she wasthere
And all their schemes upset, sir,
She bid the democrats "*beware*"
And ne'er their hearts forget, sir—

But soon the rascals claim'd to be
The leaders of the realm, sir,
And swore a right by pedigree
To take the country's helm, sir,
Yankee doodle she got mad
And left us to our fate sir,
She thought such actions were too bad,
Therefore resolv'd to wait, sir.

Ambition led one HENRY CLAY,
A fellow of the West, sir,
His country's votes to trade away,
To him who'd pay him best, sir,
Yankee doodle Johnny Q.
Made Clay a solemn promise,
And thus between the traitors two
Corruption pour'd upon us.

But ANDREW JACKSON took the field,
And millions cried amen, sir,
Amalgamation hid her head,
And Tories sought their den, sir.
Yankee doodle, what a roar
The big mouth'd cannon made, sir,
The hills and vallies cried ENCORE—
Old Ocean seem'd afraid, sir.

He knocked the scurvy Knaves about
In manner most complete O,
And sent them on a railroad route
By virtue of a VETO.
Yankee doodle, full of glee,
Resumed again her place, sir,
Said she thisis the man for me,
He wears an honest face, sir.

Against the hero, BRITISH GOLD
With TREASON took the field, sir,
And men like sheep were bought and sold,
By BRIBES compelled to yield, sir—
Yankee doodle still held on,
Meaning to see the end, sir,
And bade all honest patriots, arm—
On them she could depend, sir.

Amongst the rest a traitor Jew,
And Judas Watson Webb, sir,
By magic changed the TORY crew
Into a host of WIGS, sir—
Yankee doodle, what a din
This change did then create, sir,
But still their scratches were too thin,
To hide their piebald pates, sir.

They lied so fast that truth with shame
Was pinioned to the spot, sir,
Till to her aid great BENTON came
And sent them all to pot, sir.
Yankee doodle grew polite,
To all was wond'rous civil,
She viewed her champions with delight,
The BANK went to the devil.

We have heard that the *Bees* drive the drones from the hive. Are their not drones amongst men as well as bees? Let us enquire.

"The Commercial argues that Stillwell, if not a mechanic himself, 'carries on a mechanical business, supports a hundred mechanics by his enterprize in furnishing them with employment?'"

Is this so? Is it not rather that one hundred laboring men work early and late for a mere pittance, to support this pampered drone? How many of those one hundred mechanics are one single cent better off, at the end of the year, than they were at the commencement of it? Does the "enterprise" of Mr. Stilwell cause the *operative* to increase in wealth? Compare the situation of the *laboring* mechanic of the present day, with what it was twenty years ago. The fact is, the greater part of our laboring mechanics are reduced by the banking system, to the situation of mere laborers, for the purpose of enabling some cunning or knowing ones to live on their labor. Let us take the shoe trade, and enquire as to the number of idle *workmen*. See what are the nett earnings of those who labor diligently and eat the bread of carefulness. Let us look abroad among our acquaintances, and see the operation of this *monopolizing* shoe trade. Its effects are the same, whether produced by the state prison or Lynn monopoly; and what is the gain to the public, in exchange for all the suffering of this class? Why simply that one individual, or a few individuals, may grow very rich, by the profit on the *poor* laboring man's work, and the public get two pair of boots for eight dollars, that will do the service of one pair that would cost them six.

We do not suppose the "enterprise" of the *merchant* gave employment to the manufacturer. We always thought it was the *consumer* that required the manufacture of any article, and that the nearer the manufacture and consumer were placed in their trading, the better it was for both. Now if Mr. Stilwell has made a fortune by the sale of boots and shoes, out of whom has he made it? Either out of the *poor* laborer or the consumer. Perhaps out of both.—*Nb. Daily News.*

Mr. Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, says he will not be satisfied until the journey from Liverpool to London is made in two hours, being at the rate of a hundred and four miles an hour! He has already travelled forty.—*Belfast Northern Wig.*

The Athens (Ga.) Banner, of the 13th inst. says: "Our town was visited on Monday afternoon last by a most awful thunder storm. We have rarely, if ever, witnessed one so terrible."

New York:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27.

DESCENT OF THE ÆRONAUTS.—Messrs. Robertson and Edge descended on Wednesday evening at half past 7 o'clock evening, at Dutch Kills, L. I. on the farm of Mrs. A. L. Schuyler, after being in the air an hour and threequarters. The balloon was brought to the city still inflated. After Thursday's aerial excursion, Mr. Robertson descended on Long Island a few minutes past 6 o'clock, about one mile distant from the place where he descended the day previous. Master Curtis did not ascend with him on this excursion as was expected, the ancesive power of the balloon being insufficient.

THE TRADES UNION celebrated their first Anniversary on Thursday in handsome style. It is supposed that there were 3000 in the procession, including 300 from Newark. At the Carmine street Presbyterian Church an oration was delivered to the Union by Mr. Moore the President, which is highly spoken of. We had not an opportunity to hear it.

THE STEAMBOAT WATER WITCH, Capt. Vanderbilt, which left Hartford on Wednesday afternoon for N. York, when just above Middletown, ran upon a snag, and immediately sunk in nine feet water, the upper deck remaining dry. It is supposed she can be raised with proper machinery.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

(Reported for the Working Man's Advocate.)

SEPTEMBER 23.

Ann Storms, *alias* Jackson, (black) was tried for stealing 5 silver table spoons worth $5 from Mrs. Mairs. Guilty: penitentiary 3 months.

Francis Baffins, cartman, was tried for running over a child named Mary Manning, by which she was badly injured. Fined $10.

John Williams, *alias* Connelly, a lad, charged with a petty larceny. Guilty; sent to the House of Refuge.

George Caldwell, stealing four pair of pantaloons from P. Langon. Guilty: Penitentiary 3 months.

Philip Carlow, assault and battery on Mrs. Squirrel. Guilty; judgment suspended

Thomas Green, stealing $23 from the locker of S. Pendleton. Guilty; sent to the House of Refuge.

James Guy, assault and battery on John I. Morris. Guilty; Penitentiary 6 months.

Joseph Irwin, back driver, disorderly conduct. Judgment suspended.

Patrick McDerby, assault and battery on Wm. L. Smith. Guilty; judgment suspended.

Mary Morris, Ellen Jackson, and Sarah Martin, tried for stealing a bed tick from Maria Blackburn. The two former were acquitted: the latter pleaded guilty: Penitentiary 2 months.

Patrick Mahon, assault and battery on Robert Lowery. Acquitted.

Thomas Rose, assault and battery on Thomas Harrell. Guilty: Penitentiary 2 months.

Isaac Shorter, stealing clothing from Peter Allen, and $12 from John Hayes. Guilty; Penitentiary 6 months.

Francis Smith, assault and battery on J. P. Raymond. Discharged.

Martha Smith, assault and battery on Caroline Smith. Judgment suspended.

Jacob Keefer, stealing a watch, money, &c. from No. 75 Fulton street. Guilty; Penitentiary 6 months.

POLICE.

TUESDAY MORNING, 4 o'clock.

Matilda Hopper! sung out the Magistrate;—When did you get out, Matilda?

Mat. About a week ago sir, with Ann Morrow and English Nancy; and I'm devilish sorry for it.

Mag. Where did the watchman catch you last night?

Mat. At the Five Points, sir. I'm almost dead already; so I wish you'd send me up again without making more words about it, for this imp at my elbow is writing down every word we say.

Mag. Well, Till, supposing he is, it's only to hand down our names to posterity as two bright ornaments of the age. You've no objections to be immortalized, like other notable characters; have you?

Mat. Immortalized! To hell with all such trash. Give me a glass of gin and you may take all the immortalizing to yourself, yer honor. D'ye think ye can cure me with yer immortalizing, as the magistrate calls it, Mister?

Mag. Come, Matilda, none of your impertinence. Here, watchman, take her over. You'll go up again today.

Mat. I say, watchee, have you got a wife? 'cause if you hav'nt I've no objections in particular to go home with ye and help ye take care of yer pork and beans and feather bed, and may be yer children too.

They both disappeared from the office together, but as Charley returned in a few minutes to escort another beauty "over," it is probable Matilda did not bring him to terms.

Michael O'Conner was charged by his neighbors with cooking his victuals in the yard, to their great annoyance, and with perching himself on the top of the rookery his room is in and throwing stones at them, and breaking their windows; also with drunkenness, rioting, fighting, and other disorderly conduct. Committed.

Richard Onwin, a man of very respectable appearance, residing in 3d Avenue, was found by a watchman trying to hold up a pair of awning posts. Charley said he often saw gentlemen holding up *lamp* posts, but as that might be considered working for the Corporation, he never troubled them; but holding up *awning* posts was a *private* benefit, and he thought such laborers fair game. However the gentleman didn't half of what he pretended to, for in staggering around one post in his efforts to reach the other he worked it looser than it was before. Onwin was allowed to depart scot free this time.

Thomas Brannagan, Ellen Coyle, Bridget Fullerton, Betsey Flannagan and *Ann Phelan*, taken from the corner of Oliver and Water streets, on complaint of their neighbors, for keeping a disorderly house, drunkenness, rioting and fighting, were required to leave the premises before night, under penalty of a six month's confinement in the penitentiary.

William Haskell, a widower of 45, ship carpenter, was charged by a young girl of 15, named Mary Ann Allen, with seizing her in the street, and attempting to drag her into a house—for what purpose she could not tell, but from his frequent attempts to lure her from her parents and her duty, no doubt could be entertained that his design was a most infamous one, though he said it was purely to protect her from some young men who were hovering near her. Haskell was committed to Bridewell.

THURSDAY MORNING, 4 o'clock.

Samuel Williams, a young black man, boarding in Laurens street, was charged with having been caught in the entry of No. 67 Greenwich street last evening, at which house he was a total stranger, and was of course suspected of being there with felonious intent. Committed.

Ann Clareton, a drunken vagabond, who had been committed to the Alms House yesterday, was found last night in the street drunk, nestling in a gutter in companionship with a sow and litter of young pigs. She goes to the Penitentiary this hitch.

James Hamilton, a young man of not the purest reputation in the world, was disorderly in the street and impudent to a watchman. James said the watchman gave him "a devil of a shove and a hell of a lick on the arm." His arm did hang as if a little unnerved, and his punishment being considered sufficient, he was allowed to go.

Samuel Bingham, a licensed caman, had been brought in by some citizens who found him running in the street *sans* coat, jacket, breeches, and almost *sans* shirt. Samuel said he had been invited to share a bed with an accommodating resident of Orange street, and as he had no wife to keep him at home a nights, had accepted the offer; but he got terribly scared during the night, leaped from the side of his bed-fellow, and made his escape from the house in such an affright that he utterly forgot the propriety of covering himself. He was allowed to remain in the watch house till he could send home for some clothing.

James Sullivan, the "volunteer fireman" of No. 15, who was a short time since punished for riotous conduct and throwing a quantity of lamp black and oil on Mr. Abrahams, a fireman, was again brought up on charge of Mr. F. Harson, a regular member of No. 15, for assaulting him in Chatham street, and lodging on his neck and face a handful of the same dingy composition. Sullivan had long threatened to stone, rotten-egg, or black Mr. Harson, but as the fellow was under bonds for good behavior, he was not apprehensive of a fulfilment of the threat; nevertheless, he found to his cost that *bonds* are not always *securities*. Sullivan was committed to Bridewell.

Neal Jones and *Richard Smith*, black boys, were apprehended about day light wheeling a barrel of flour in Chatham street, on suspicion of having stolen it.

James Owen, occupant of the basement of No. 93 Cherry st. was charged with entering the grocery over his head, and demanding some liquor, which was refused him; whereupon he fell to breaking the decanters and furniture of the grocery, assaulting the landlady, and behaving in an outrageous manner. Committed.

James Miller, charged with beating his wife till she cried murder;—said his wife was trying to put him out of the house. No witness; discharged.

Mary McDonnell, had been taken from the street drunk, bellowing and swearing like a pirate. Mary said she had been "beat scandalous by Ann Smith's bar keeper, Ed. Brown;" which was taken for granted, and she was discharged.

John Kelly happened to get a little high last night, went astray, lost all his money, tumbled on a stoop in Washington street, fell asleep, was roused by a watchman; "battled the watch," was lodged in the watch house, fined $2, couldn't pay, and finally landed in bridewell.

Maria Smith, taken from the Bowery Theatre for disorderly conduct. Discharged.

Richard Simmons, charged with stealing clothing from a poor black woman, which was found in his possession. Committed.

THE FAMILY.—The Democratic party, with slight intermission, have had the ascendency in this State for thirty three years, and that they will continue to preponderate we have very little doubte. To establish which, however, is not our purpose at present. We wish only to let the people know that the *Family in Newark* have enjoyed offices and honors from that time to the present. It is curious to see in almost every Legislature a Pennington; for every vacancy of office which has occurred in the county you will find among the applicants a Pennington, a Hay, or a Whitehead. They have passed through all the gradation of office provided for in the judiciary system of the state, or of the general Government, and a younger branch of the family with the most common place in telleet is housed and spurred, ready to ride on the backs of the people into Congress. Are the people willing to submit to such a combination as this to the exclusion of better men? men of more talent, more patriotism? We answer never. Rotation in office is a principle of Democracy, which must not be abandoned to the dictation of any family alliances.—*Paterson Courier.*

EARTHQUAKE.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Savannah, between 12 and 1 o'clock on the 13th inst. For some days previous the weather had been unusually cool for this season of the year.

MR. CLAY IN 1811.

"I felt myself bound, said Mr. Clay, by the defying manner of the arguments advanced in support of the renewal, to obey the paramount DUTIES I OWE TO MY COUNTRY AND ITS CONSTITUTION, to make one effort, however feeble, to avert the passage of what appears to me A MOST UNJUSTIFIABLE LAW."

"THE POWER TO CHARTER COMPANIES IS NOT SPECIFIED IN THE GRANT, *and I contend it is of a nature not transferable by mere implication.* It is one of the *most exalted attributes of sovereignty.* In the exercise of this GIGANTIC POWER we have seen an East India Company created, which has carried dismay, desolation, and death, throughout one of the largest portions of the inhabited world.—*A company which is, in itself, a sovereignty*—which has subverted empires, and set up new dynasties—and has not only made war, but war against its legitimate sovereign."

"What is a corporation, such as the bill contemplates? It is a SPLENDID ASSOCIATION OF FAVORED INDIVIDUALS, taken from the mass of society, and vested with exemption, and surrounded with immunities and privileges.

"Where is the limitation upon this power to set up corporations? You establish one in the heart of a State, the basis of whose capital is money. You may erect others whose capital shall consist of land, slaves, personal estates, and thus THE WHOLE PROPERTY WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF A STATE MIGHT BE ABSORBED BY THESE POLITICAL BODIES. The existing bank contends that it is beyond the powers of the State to tax it, and if this pretension be well founded, it is in the power of Congress, by chartering companies, to dry up all the sources of the State revenue."

"*This doctrine of precedents, applied to the Legislature, appears to me to be fraught with the most* MISCHIEVOUS CONSEQUENCES. The great advantage of our system of government over all others, is that we have a written Constitution defining its limits, and prescribing its authorities; and that however, for a time, *faction may convulse the nation*, and passion and party prejudice sway its functionaries, the season of reflection will recur, when calmly retracing their deeds, all aberrations from fundamental principles will be corrected. But once substitute *practice* for the Constitution, and in *vain shall we look for the instrument itself!* It will be as *diffused and intangible as the pretended Constitution of England.*

"The power of the nation is said to consist in the sword and purse. Perhaps, at last, *all power is resolvable into that of the purse, for with it you may command almost every thing else.* The specie circulation of the United States, is estimated by some calculators at ten millions of dollars, and if it be no more, one moiety is in the vaults of this bank. May not the time arrive when the concentration of such vast portion of the circulating medium of the country in the hands of any corporation, will be DANGEROUS TO OUR LIBERTIES? By whom is this immense power wielded?

THE COLUMBUS.

By J. Sheridan Knowles.

The following lines were written by J. Sheridan Knowles, during his recent passage from Liverpool to this port, in the Columbus, Captain Cobb, and were inscribed to Mrs. Cobb, by the author.

Ye mariners that boldly ride
The broad Atlantic wave,
I sing of gallant ships the pride,
A vessel staunch as brave!
The darling of her hardy crew,
A sea-gull under sail!
Close-haul'd, or free, or lying-to,
Or flying 'fore the gale!

'Twas on the 6th of August, she
The British channel cleared,
The wind ahead—how readily
She stayed, how close she steer'd!
And how, with scarce a breath on deck,
A ripple on the seas,
As goodly way she seemed to make,
As others with a breeze!

I watch'd her when the gale was on,
The heavens with night o'ercast,
Her cross-jack yard—main-top-sail gone,
And fore-top-gallant mast!
A span her bright horizon now,
So huge the billow grew,
Yet how she topp'd the mountain!—how
She rode the tempest through!

I saw her scud—the rattling wind,
The more it raged, the more
She flung the following wave behind,
And spurned the wave before.
Yet smooth as inland barks, that spread
No sail, obey no tide;
Her way the lonely vessel sped,
In dark and lonely pride!

God speed the ship Columbus! may
Her star-bright pennant shine
Abroad, at home, for many a day!
The boast of all the Line!
God speed her noble Captain!—Land
I dare defy, or sea,
To find an abler to command,
Or kindlier man than he.

September 10, 1834.

THE BRIDAL RING.

This little golden circle wear,
'Twill bring thee life's best treasure;
Unchanging trust, and fondest care,
Affection without measure!

Thine eye is bright in guileless truth,
And all its sweet revealings
Tell of the buoyancy of youth,
Its warm, unwasted feelings.

Before thee—fresh as morning dews,
An untried world is spreading;
Veil'd in the soft and hallowing hues,
That Fancy's light is shedding—

And when, amid its glowing bowers,
Thy youthful eye reposes—
See'st thou the many fading flowers,
The thorns, and scentless roses?

Gaily yon sparkling stream lies on,
When zenith beams are shining:
But half its living lustre's gone,
Long ere the Sun's declining—

Thus—deeply fraught with earth's alloy,
The exulting tide of feeling,
Parts with each radiant tint of joy,
As time is onward stealing—

Then, dearest, wear this hallow'd ring,
Now, in thy young heart's gladness—
Tho' coming years their shadows fling,
'Twill solace deepest sadness!

(From the Baltimore Anti Bank Gazette.)

PARODY ON THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

And where is the crew, who so wantonly swore,
The Bank and King Biddle would rule this free nation;
Whose aliases are known, and who oft tried before,
That war and oppression should mark their pollution:
But, freemen will stand by the chief who maintains
The Union secured, and the laws proudly ascendant,
Then conquer you must,
Your cause it is just,
And hail to the chief who bravely defends it.

When panic and wo, your proud hearts did assail,
To weaken the faith that bound you as freemen;
Remember the taunts, when the foe did prevail,
And traitors deserted the cause of the people;
But firmly you stood by the chief who maintains
Your rights unimpared as your sires bequeath'd 'em.
Then conquer you must,
Your cause it is just,
And hail to the hearts who did nobly defend it.

O, thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand,
Between liberty's cause and Nick Biddle's pollution:
Those dearly bought rights, by your sires own hands,
Secured for their sons in long revolution:
But again, let Nick know that he who maintains,
The cause of the people, knows how to defend it;
Then conquer you must,
Your cause it is just,
And this be your motto in "Hickory" you trust.

'76

CHARLES II. AND WM. PENN.

When William Penn was about to sail from England to Pennsylvania, he went to take his leave of the King, and the following conversation occurred:—

"Well, friend William," said Charles, "I have sold you a noble province in North America, but still I suppose you have no thoughts of going thither yourself?"

"Yes I have," replied William, "and I am just come to bid thee farewell."

"What! to venture yourself among the savages of North America! Why, man, what security have you that you will not be in their war-kettle in two hours after setting foot on their shores?"

"The best security in the world," replied Penn.

"I doubt that, friend William; I have no idea of any security against those cannibals, but in a regiment of good soldiers, with their muskets and bayonets. And mind, I tell you beforehand, that, with all my good will for you and your family, to whom I am under obligations, I will not send a single soldier with you."

"I want none of thy soldiers," answered William. "I depend on something better than thy soldiers."

The King wished to know *what that was.*

"Why, I depend upon themselves—on their own *moral sense*—even on that grace of God which bringeth salvation, and which hath appeared unto all men."

"I fear, friend William, that that grace has never appeared to the Indians of North America."

"Why not to them as well as all others?"

"If it had appeared to them," said the King, "they would hardly have treated my subjects so barbarously as they have done."

"That is no proof to the contrary, friend Charles. Thy subjects were the aggressors. When thy subjects first went to North America, they found these poor people the fondest and kindest creatures in the world. Every day they would watch for them to come ashore, and hasten to meet them, and feast them on their best fish, and venison, and corn, which was all they had. In return for the hospitality of the *savages* as we call them, thy subjects, termed *Christians*, seized on their country and rich hunting grounds, for farms for themselves! Now is it to be wondered at, that these much injured people, should have been driven to desperation by such injustice; and that burning with revenge, they should have committed some excesses?"

"Well, then I hope, friend William, you will not complain when they treat you in the same manner."

"I am not afraid of it," said Penn.

"Aye! how will you avoid it? You mean to get their hunting grounds, too, I suppose?"

"Yes, but not by driving these poor people away from them."

"No, indeed! how then will you get their lands?"

"I mean to buy their lands of them?"

"Buy their lands of them! why, man, you have already bought them of me."

"Yes, I know I have, and at a dear rate too; but I did it only to get thy good will, not that I thought thou hadst any right to their lands?"

"Zounds, man! no right to their lands?"

"No, friend Charles, no right at all! What right hast thou to their lands?"

"Why, the right of *discovery*; the right which the Pope and all Christian Kings have agreed to give one another."

"The right of *discovery*, a strange kind of right indeed. Now suppose, friend Charles, some canoe loads of these Indians, crossing the sea, and discovering thy island of Great Britain, were to claim it as their own, and set it up for sale over thy head, what wouldst thou think of it?"

"Why—why—why," replied Charles, I must confess I should think it a piece of great impudence in them."

"Well, then, how canst thou, a Christian, and a Christian Prince, too, do that which thou so utterly condemnest in these people whom thou callest *savages!* Yes, friend Charles, and suppose again that these Indians, on thy refusal to give up thy island of Great Britain, were to make war on thee, and, having weapons more destructive than thine, were to destroy many of thy subjects and to drive the rest away; wouldst thou not think it horribly cruel?"

The king assenting to this with strong marks of conviction, William proceeded—"Well, then, friend Charles, how can I, who calls myself a *Christian*, do what I should abhor even in heathens? No, I will not do it. But I will buy the right of the proper owners, even of the Indians themselves. By doing this, I shall imitate God himself, in his justice and mercy, and thereby insure his blessings on my colony, if I should ever live to plant one in North America."

SNUFF TAKING.—Yet snuff-taking is an old custom. If we came suddenly upon it in a foreign country, it would make us split our sides with laughter. A grave gentleman takes a little casket out of his pocket, puts a finger and thumb in, brings away a pinch, of a sort of powder, and then, with the most serious air possible, as if he was doing one of the most important actions of his life (for even with the most indifferent snuff-takers there is a certain look of importance,) proceeds to thrust, and keeps thrusting it, at his nose! after which he shakes his head, or his waistcoat, or his nose itself, or all three, in the style of a man who has done his duty, and satisfied the most serious claims of his well being. It is curious to see the various modes in which the people take snuff. Some do it by little fits and starts, and get over the thing quickly. These are epigrammatic snuff-takers, who come to the point as fast as possible, and to whom the pungency is everything. They generally use a sharp and severe snuff, a sort of essence of pin's points. Others are all urbanity and polished demeanor; they value the style as much as the sensation, and offer the box around them as much out of dignity as benevolence. Some take snuff irritably, others bashfully, others in a manner as dry as the snuff itself, generally with an economy of the vegetable; others with a luxuriance of gesture, and a lavishness of supply, that announces a moister article, and sheds its superfluous honors over neckcloth and coat. Dr. Johnson's was probably a snuff of this kind. He used to take it out of his waistcoat pocket instead of a box. There is a species of long-armed snuff-taker, that performs the operation in a style of potent and elaborate preparation, ending with a sudden activity. But small and rounder men sometimes attempt it. He first puts his head on one side: then stretches forth the arm, with pinch in hand; then brings round his hand, as a snuff-taking elephant might his trunk; and finally, shakes snuff, head, and nose together, in a sudden vehemence of convulsion. His eyebrows all the while are lifted up, as if to make the more room for the onset; and when he has ended he draws himself back to his perpendicular, and generally proclaims the victory he has won over the insipidity of the previous moment by a snuff and a great "Hah!"—*Leigh Hunt's London Journal.*

BYRON AND SHELLEY.—Shelley, at the gates of Pisa, threw himself between Byron and a dragoon, whose sword in his indignation was lifted and about to strike. Byron told a common friend, sometime afterwards, that he could not conceive how any man living should act so. "Do you know that he might have been killed, and there was every appearance that he would be? The answer was, "Between you and Shelley there is but little similarity, and perhaps but little sympathy; yet what Shelley did then, he would do again, and always. There is not a human creature, not even the most hostile, that he would hesitate to protect from injury at the hazard of his life. And yet life, which he would throw forward so unguardedly, is somewhat more with him than with others; it is full of hopes and aspirations, it is teeming with warm feeling, and it is rich and overrun with its own native simple enjoyments. In him every thing that ever gave pleasure gives it still, with the same freshness, the same exuberance, the same earnestness to communicate and share it." "By heaven! I cannot understand it!" cried Byron, "a man to run upon a naked sword for another!"*** Innocent and careless as a boy, Shelley possessed all the delicate feelings of a gentleman, all the discrimination of a scholar, and united in just degrees the ardor of the poet with the patience and forbearance of the philosopher. His generosity and charity went far beyond those of any man, I believe, at present in existence. He was never known to speak evil of an enemy, unless that enemy had done some grievous injustice to another; and he divided his income of only one thousand pounds with the fallen and afflicted.

LONGEVITY.—In Russia and Poland, where nature has by no means been very lavish of her bounties, and where the political economy most in vogue grinds a man who is not born a nobleman—not into the dust, but into the snow—the greatest sufferers, such for example as the hungry, the ragged, and those otherwise miserable, oftentimes obtain an astonishing longevity. There have been repeated instances on record of men in those countries, who lived to be over one hundred and fifty years of age. It is a curious observation, by a late writer, that the population, comprising a mass of nearly sixty millions, spin out a life almost one-half longer in those cold regions, than that which is enjoyed by the inhabitants of Italy, and exactly twice the length of time which any one can expect to live in the capital of Austria.

THE VERY LAST RESORT.—An Irishman was driving through Exchange street yesterday, in a dirt cart accompanied by a five gallon demijohn of Port wine. The cart rattled on as dirt carts usually do when empty—jolt! jolt! jolt! The demijohn, as demijohns usually do under such circumstances, kept jumping up and down, and refused to stand still, any how the driver could fix it. He placed it in one position and then another—shoved it from side to side, and corner to corner, until his patience was entirely exhausted, and his temper got the whip hand, when he dropt the reins, and seizing the demijohn with both hands, dashed it to the pavement, where it "burst asunder in the midst," and all its contents gushed out, to the astonishment of the boys and the relief of the perplexed driver, who, in the fullness of his joy, exclaimed, as he gazed at the ruins, "You are still though now!"—*Boston Transcript.*

When we consider the countless myriads of birds of various kinds, and how few of them, comparatively speaking, are killed by man, or taken alive, it becomes a matter of curious inquiry what becomes of the vast remainder. It may be thought that when disease or old age overtakes them, they get into holes and hedges and die. But whoever found any in such places? Or it may be said that vermin devour great numbers, and that many destroy each other; but how seldom is the skeleton or the remnant feather of a dead bird seen compared with the multitudes whose existence is not ended ultimately. I should be grateful to any one who would at all lessen my curiosity, by throwing any light on the subject.—*Jesse's Gleanings.*

A LUXURY.—We were yesterday permitted to examine a cigar, presented by the commander of an English ship to the master of one of our whaleman just returned from the Pacific, as a memorial of an imitative power of our eastern brethren. This cibtne was taken from a large parcel which the Briton gar purchased of the Yankee, with intent to solace himself occasionally with a glorious puff of the pure mdian weed; and the disappointment of Mr. Bull's nose, so sharply bent on being regaled with the true Virginia fragrance, at perceiving an odor exceedingly unlike that of the antielpated tobacco, may be readily imagined. Like the sample now shown us, his whole stock of smoke tubes consisted of cigar-shaped rolls of *oak leaves* and *skunk cabbage*, without even a pinch of snuff intermixed, to give them a taint!—*Nantucket Enquirer.*

MRS. SIDDONS'S DEBUT.—I am unable to state the exact date of Mrs. Siddons's first appearance on the stage, but it must have been very early; for the company was offended at her appearance of childhood, and was for some time shaken with uproar. The timid *debutante* was about to retire, when her mother, with characteristic decision, led her to the front of the stage, and made her repeat the fable of "The Boys and the Frogs," which not only appeased the audience, but produced thunders of applause. At thirteen she was the heroine in several English operas, and sang very tolerably.—(*Camphell.*)

(From the Cambro-Briton.)

THE WISDOM OF CATWG.

THE SEVEN QUESTIONS PROPOSED BY CATWG THE WISE TO SEVEN WISE MEN* IN HIS COLLEGE AT LLANFEITHIN, WITH THEIR ANSWERS†.

I. What constitutes supreme goodness in a man? Equity: *Answered by* TALHAIARN THE BARD.

II. What shows transcendent wisdom in a man? To refrain from injuring another when he has the ability: *by* ST. TEILO

III. What is the most headstrong vice in a man? Incontinence: *by* ARAWN SON OF CYNFARCH.

IV. Who is the poorest man? He who has not resolution to take of his own: *by* TALIESIN CHIEF OF BARDS.

V. Who is the richest man? He who coveteth nothing belonging to another: *by* GILDAS OF THE GOLDEN GROVE.

VI. What is the fairest quality in a man? Sincerity: *by* CYNAN, SON OF CLYDNO ELDDIN.

VII. What is the greatest folly in a man? The wish to injure another without having the power to effect it: *by* YSTYFFAN THE BARD OF TEILO.

* The persons, here called "wise men," were not merely scholars, but associates, most of whom had taken refuge in Catwg's College after the loss of their territory in the wars consequent on the incursions of the Saxons. A brief account of Catwg, who lived in the sixth century, was given in the Life of Taliesin, in the First Number. His Aphorisms occupy about a hundred pages in the Welsh Archaiology, and will be occasionally translated under the title above adopted. The Seven Answers, here given, will, no doubt, remind the classical reader of the apothegms of the Seven Sages of Greece: nor will they suffer in the comparison.—ED.

† Arch. of Wales, vol. iii. p. 38.

PROSCRIPTION RECOMMENCED.—In Philadelphia the wicked efforts of proscriptive tyranny are again resorted to for the purpose of weakening the ranks of the democracy. The Pennsylvanian says:

Rumors reach us of some forty individuals having been discharged for refusing to abandon their political principles, and sustain the cause of Bank Aristocrats. We will make it a point to ascertain the facts, and lay the whole transaction before our readers. The affidavit of John P. Smith, laborer, is now in our possession, which confirms the statements of Mr. Morton. Smith's democracy procured him his discharge. Such conduct of itself should overwhelm the Bank party at the polls. It is the heartless, cruel war of the rich against the poor—an attempt to degrade the working men to the condition of a slave, by robbing him of his dearest privileges. The cause must indeed be a bad one, which requires such means for its support. Let the people look to it! Let them examine the *acts* of the Bank party, and compare them with their *words*, and they will see who are the friends of the people, equal rights, freedom of opinion, and the purity of the elective franchise, the the Jackson Democrats, or the myrmidons of a despotic Bank.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—The Easton Whig says: "On Thursday last, about half past 12 o'clock, the schooner Thomas & Edward, Captain Handy, a small craft loaded with oysters, bound from St. Michael's to Baltimore, when off Tilghman's Point, was capsized and immediately sunk, and the following persons, seven in number, who were in the cabin at the time, were drowned: Mrs. Emeline Dobson, wife of Mr. William Dobson of Baltimore, and child: Miss Helen Dobson, sister of Mr. Dobson; Miss Ellen Jane Hamilton, sister of Mrs. Dobson; a Mrs. Harris; Garretson West's two children, of St. Michael's. The vessel has been raised, and the bodies brought to St Michael's and interred on Saturday afternoon. The persons on deck at the time the accident occurred, took to a small canoe and were saved, as also Mrs. West, the mother of the two children above named, who made her escape from the cabin the moment the vessel capsized.

CONVICTION OF MURDER.—The trial of Gill, charged with murdering a man by the name of Fletcher, and burying his body in the cellar of a house in Southwark, terminated on Thursday evening. The Jury, after a very short absence, returned with a verdict of "*Guilty of murder in the first degree.*" The prisoner is a native of Scotland, a stone mason by trade, and of aged and respectable parents. He preserved throughout the whole trial the most perfect indifference, and appeared not to be in the least affected by the verdict of his Jury.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD COIN.—The Carolinians have contrived to put their gold into a shape to pass by tale. Several skilful essayists have established themselves in the gold regions, and have acquired so much reputation for accuracy, that their pieces of gold marked "five dollars," pass every where as half eagles. It is a kind of inspection, yet we think it may finally make trouble, as these pieces may be counterfeited without incurring the same penalty which is attached to counterfeiting the national coin, or in fact any penalty at all.—*Journal of Com.*

A young man named Thomas, belonging to an association called the Painter Club, at Washington, N. C., was lately murdered by a man named Willis. The object of the Club was to besmear and paint all drunkards found in the streets. It appears Willis, who was a man of property, was lately discovered in that situation in the streets by Thomas, who immediately coated him with a dose of asafoetida. Willis went home, had his gun, which was out of order, repaired by the gun-smith, and returned and sought out Thomas, whom he deliberately shot dead.

A Quack Æronaut, by the name of Parker, attempted to make an ascension from Norfolk last week, but his balloon wouldn't go off, but kept bobbing up and down until it plunged him into a creek, where the poor fellow came as near being drowned as being devoured by alligators. He was fished out, after amusing some twelve hundred spectators nearly an hour with his amphibious gambols, and fearful of being mobbed for an impostor, beat a retreat from Norfolk, and in the morning was numbered with the "missing.—*Boston Trans.*

BETTER AND BETTER.—The returns of the Maine election now include two hundred and ninety-nine towns, leaving twenty-five still to be heard from. The state of the vote at present is, for Dunlap, 36,750; for Sprague, 33,683; and scattering 754. Thus, it appears that Dunlap's majority over all other votes is 3,313; and his majority over Sprague is 4,067. Governor Dunlap's majority last year was 2,283. We look upon the result of this election in Maine as one of the most gratifying and auspicious triumphs ever achieved ty the democracy.—*Post.*

MONTREAL, Sep. 16.—The steamboat which arrived yesterday morning, brought intelligence that an extensive fire was raging at Sorrel during the afternoon of Sunday last. Twelve houses with several other buildings, have become a prey to the flames. The fire commenced in the upper part of the house occupied by Mr. G. Dodge, who was in very ill health, and was with difficulty rescued from the flames. The houses were all wood; the communication of the fire from one building to the other was extremely rapid. The Market house, built entirely of wood, was soon reduced to ashes.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 10.—The President of the United States, as we are informed, left the Hermitage yesterday for Washington City, via Knoxville and Virginia. We further learn that he was in the enjoyment of an excellent state of health.

On Lord Byron's favorite servant one day opening a bottle of wine in Greece, his lordship questioned him as to its name and lineage, of both of which Fletcher acknowledged his ignorance. Then away with it, rejoined Byron, I hate anonymous wine.

Thomas Ram Bishop of Ferns, in Ireland, rebuilt the Episcopal residence, over which he placed the following lines:

"This House Ram built for his succeeding brothers;
So Sheep bear wool, not for themselves, but others."

A glutton of a fellow was dining at an hotel, who in the course of the "battle of knives and forks," accidentally cut his mouth, which was observed by a Yankee joke, sitting near, who bawled out, "I say friend, don't make that are hole in your countenance any larger, for — sake, for the rest on us will starve to death, by jingo."

Let no man trust till to-morrow, it is the cheat of life, the future that never comes, the grave of many an unburied enterprise of the noblest birth, which, like the lightning's flash, is born and dies ere the voice of him who sees can cry behold.

HOW TO GET ALL YOU ASK.—Desire the women to take all you have, and the men to give you nothing, and both will be sure to grant you all you ask of them.

CONUNDRUM.—Why is a Cow like a Garter? Because it's above a calf.

(From Cobbett's Register 9th August.)

TO LORD ALTHORP.

On the Paper money works in the United States of America.

BOLT-COURT, 6 Aug., 1834.

MY LORD,—Do you, amongst all the nonsense that you have heard from the Negro-canters, and amongst all the incessant botheration about *centeralization* that we have heard since last year this time, remember, that, about a year ago, I did myself the honor to send you a book that I had just then re-published,* called the *Curse of Paper money*, being an account of the workings of that thing in the United States? Do you remember a letter addressed to you soon afterwards, calling on you (on the suggestion of Mr. Woodward of New York) to *be prepared* for the *consequences* of the measures, on the adoption of which the President seemed resolved? If you do remember these things the following news from the NEW YORK papers of the 9. of July, ought to be and must be, worthy of your particular attention.

"INCREASE OF SPECIE.—When Mr. Benton made "his speech on the introduction of Mr. Taney's "Treasury Report of the 11th of June, that report "which drove the ghost of alarm from the Chamber "of the Senate, he (Mr. Benton) showed from the "Custom house returns the great and regular in-"crease of specie which was taking place in the "United States; and which then amounted for the "year 1833, and the first half of 1834, to near "20,000,000 dollars. Authentic accounts since com-"municated to the Senate, show that the increase is "still going on as rapidly as ever. On the 30th of "June, being the last day of the session, Mr. Benton "presented to the Senate another statement of the "imports and exports of specie, which had been re-"ceived at the Treasury Department since the 11th "of June. The aggregate imports for this brief pe-"riod, nineteen days, were 2,165,700 dollars, and "the exports to 275,219 dollars, besides what came "by passengers, and which is not entered in the cus-"tom house books. The clear gain must, therefore, "have exceeded D. 2,000,000, an unprecedented "amount, and looking almost like an interposition "of Providence to save the people of the United "States from the atrocious and nefarious conduct of "the Bank of the United States, which is now hoard-"ing about D. 13,000,000 of specie, and might have "accomplished her diabolical policy of distressing "the country, and breaking the State Banks, had it "not been for this great and providential supply of "more than D. 20,000,000 of hard money received from foreign countries.

"GOLD CURRENCY.—The new law is to take effect "on the 31. instant; but *already gold is in circula-"tion!* Already the rare and precious metal *is jing-"ling in the pockets*, and glittering in the hands of "the people. Already many travellers have supplied "themselves with it, and will be able to traverse the "country without the danger of receiving, or the "humiliation of offering to pass, the counterfeit "imitations of a wretched paper currency. *Strang-"ers as our whole population are to the sight of "gold*, it may be necessary to give them some infor-"mation upon the value of the coins which will come "chiefly into circulation. Our old coinage, now in "existence, will pass thus: the eagle, D.10 66 2-3; "half eagle, D.3 33 1-3; the quarter eagle, D.2 31 "1-6; this being the true value of the pure gold now "in those coins; the new coinage will contain as "much less pure gold as will make the eagle and "its parts pass at D.10, D.5, and D.2 50. British "gold, of which a great deal will come in along the "whole line of the northern frontier from Passama-"quoddy Bay to Lake Superior, as well as on the "sea coast of the Atlantic, will pass thus: the gui-"nea, D.5 3.4; the sovereign, D.4 84; the louis d'or "of France, about D.3 75: the doubloons, Spanish "and Patriot, D.15 60. Note.—All these values "suppose full weight, as the value is always to be "corrected by weight. The doubloons, both Spanish "and Patriot, are by law the same value, for they "are of the same weight and fineness; but the Spa-"nish doubloon will generally be above the legal "rate in that market for exportation to Cuba, where "that species of doubloon passes for D.17."

Now, my lord, that is news *worth reading*. You perceive, that the Americans have *lowered the standard of gold to that of silver*. They did not find the *gold came*, and this was the way to bring it. This is the way to demolish the infernal machine of paper!

And, does your lordship remember, that I (about the time above-mentioned) took the liberty to tell you, that, *if America returned to specie*, they would give our affair *a shake?* And what to do our own newspapers of THIS DAY tell us? They tell us this: *that our gold is going away to America*; that our paper *is contracting in consequence of it*; and, *I know, and you know*, that this must *bring down prices*, and bring additional distress to farmers, landlords, and to all persons engaged *in active trade*; while it will augment the receipts of the fundholders, the army, navy, pensioner, placeman, annuitant, and mortgagee! Our newspapers of to-day tell us this:

"Exchequer bills have been termed in the city "the barometer of the money-market, and as a gra-"dual continued decline in them has occurred dur-"ing several days past, people are beginning to make "inquiry into the cause of it. The first suspicion "in these cases always falls upon the Bank, since "whenever a contraction of the circulation is judged "necessary, the readiest mode of effecting it is by "sales of Exchequer-bills, which may be done avow-"edly in the open market, or in some circuitous way "whenever it is thought advisable to conceal the ope-"ration. In the present instance, however, no "circumstance has come to light affording a fair "presumption that the Bank are selling, but it has "not removed the suspicion, nevertheless, that this "is the case. The state of the money-market justi-"fying the opinion that the Bank would gain in prudence "to curtail the circulation at this time, it is believed "that they are sending Exchequer-bills to market, "and that this is the sole cause of the decline in "them. A great demand for gold, as we have al-"ready intimated, does assuredly exist, not only "*for the United States*, where an immense amount "will be wanted to complete the measure for esta-"blishing a different standard between gold and sil-"ver, but also for other parts of the world; and what "makes the matter more serious is, that the stock "of silver bullion and dollars in the country is lower "than has been known for many years past, which "will cause gold to be called for in all those cases "wherein silver, if it could be readily obtained, "would be sent in preference to it. Without look-"ing therefore to foreign politics, and considering "merely the immense liabilities of the Bank in notes "and depo-its, and branch-bank circulation, in con-"nexion with the demand for the precious metals, "there are abundant causes for concluding that "some contraction is necessary, and that it is, in "fact, now in progress. This will be cause for "alarm or otherwise, according to the extent to "which it may be deemed requisite to carry it, but "it is very generally apprehended by those who have "considered the subject, that *a very limited contrac-"tion* will by no means answer the present pur-"pose."

"CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—The Public SE-"CURITIES have evinced a *considerable degree of "heaviness* within the last few days, which is ascribed "to conflicting causes. One cause, which has had its "influence on the funds, is the *impression* which ex-"ists that there will shortly be *a drain of the pre-"cious metals for the United States.* Yesterday and "to-day about 50,000 *ounces of gold coin have been "entered for exportation to New York*, and the ship-"ments of silver have amounted in the same period "to upwards of 30,000 ounces. One large capitalist, "it is understood, is making preparations to export "*a million and a half of specie*, should it be require-"ed. These circumstances have led to the depres-"sion of full five-eights per cent. that has taken place "in the public funds, and sales were made this morn-"ing at the lowest prices of the week."

Well done, JACKSON! Well done, JONATHAN! Only KEEP ON, and you are saved from an insolent monied aristocracy, and we are delivered, in a very short time, from more and greater plagues than God ever inflicted on the land of Egypt.

Now, I beg your lordship to consider, that America (in which there NEVER was before a gold circulation!) *must* (if she KEEP ON) now have *a large share of the gold of the world*; and that the greater part of that share *must go from England*. To paper, sheer, bare, worthless, inconvertable, false, base paper *we must come*; or we *must reduce the interest of the debt!* Numerous have been the acts of hostility (open and secret) that we have committed against the liberties of America: the "*National Bank*" scheme was the last; a last deadly effort. The *people* of America have seen through the scheme; they are *defending themselves* and *taking their revenge*. If you, my lord, have RESOLUTION adequate to the emergency, we are *safe*; but if you have not; and if you continue to endeavor to make us pay *fifty-two two millions a year* in gold, with *wheat at the present prices* (and it must be *lower*); if you continue to attempt to do this (and I fear you will,) then this nation, and especially this aristocracy and this church, and the landowners, will *suffer indeed* for all our unjust hostility to the liberties of the American people! Then, in deed, will the town of HAMPTON and the town of FRENCHTOWN be avenged! Then will the plots and conspiracies of Sir J. CRAIG and Captain HENRY; then will the manifesto of JOHN WILSON CROKER; then will the deeds of COCHRANE and COCKBURN; then will the putting to death of the American seamen in the horrid prison on *Dartmoor*; then will all these (faithfully recorded in my *History of the Regency of George the Fourth*) receive their just and appropriate reward!

I am, Your lordship's most humble
And most obedient servant,
WM. COBBETT.

*The work of Mr. Gouge.—ED. ADV.

SMALL BILLS.—The subject of restricting Banks from issuing notes of a less denomination than five dollars, is engaging the attention of the people in various parts of the union. So particularly is this the case in the State of New York, that we should not be surprised to see the Legislature of "the Empire State," at its next session, adopting the plan, and thus secure a sound, wholesome specie currency. There is now an abundance of silver and gold in the country, and the people—the laboring class in particular—long to get hold of the real stuff, the "*shiners*," and the "*yellow jackets*;" but gold and silver can never be extensively circulated so long as small bills are issued from the numerous banks.

* *Bridgeport* (Ct.) *Farmer.*

SALT.—There are many countries on the habitable globe where salt has never yet been found, and whose commercial facilities being extremely limited, the inhabitants can only indulge themselves with it as a luxury. This is particularly the case in the interior of Africa. "It would," says Mungo Park, "appear strange to an European to see a child suck a piece of rock-salt as if it were sugar. This, however, I have frequently seen, although the poorer class of inhabitants are so very rarely indulged with this precious article, that to say a man eats salt with his provisions, is the same as saying he is a rich man. I have suffered much inconvenience myself from the scarcity of this article. The long use of vegetable food creates so painful a longing for salt, that no words can sufficiently describe it."

Sixty years ago a pound of cotton would only be extended to a thread of 17009 yards, not quite ten miles,) and this by close application of a man for a whole day. But by steam power, a pound of fine cotton can now be extended into a thread one hundred and sixty-seven miles long, and with the attendance of a mere child.

A great work is about to be commenced, namely, a plan for securing the waters of the Nile so as to render them serviceable at will for the irrigation of the lands; a toll is to be levied for the purpose, and forty thousand men will be employed in the undertaking.

☞ Single numbers of the Working Man's Advocate may be had at the following places:
Hoboken House, cor. of Washington and Canal st.
George Miller's Tavern, 284 Hudson stree

STATE OF NEW YORK, Secretary's Office, Albany, 6th September, 1834. ☞ I hereby give you notice, that at the next general election, to be held on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of November next, a representative to Congress is to be chosen in the Third Congressional District, in the place of Rodney Selden, resigned, whose term of service will expire the 3d of March 1835. JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of State.
To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York.
The above is a true copy of a notification received from the Secretary of State. J. WESTERVELT,
s16 1awtn3 Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Secretary's Office.—Albany, 1st August, 1834. Sir—I hereby give notice, that at the next general election, which will be held on the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be elected; that a Senator is to be chosen in the first Senate District, in the place of Jonathan Conckliu, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next, and that a Representative to Congress is to be chosen from the third Congressional District in the place of Cornelius W. Lawrence, resigned, whose term of service will expire on the 3d day of March, 1835. JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of State.
To the Sheriff of the County of New York.
N. B—The Inspectors of Election in the several Wards in your county will give notice of the Election of four Representatives to Congress, in addition to the one above mentioned from the third congressional District, also for the choice of members of assembly, and for filling any vacancy in county offices that may exist.
The above is a true copy of a notification received from the Secretary of State. J. WESTERVELT.
Sheriff of the City and County of New York.
Sheriff's Office, August 5 1834.
☞ All the newspapers published in the county are requested to publish the above once in each week until the Election, and send their bills immediately thereafter to the Sherrift's Office. s6 1awtc

THE AGENT of the Hudson River Route of Periodical Publications, gives notice that he has received from Boston the 1 stand 2nd Parts of Hinton's History of the United States of North America, a new and improved edition with additions and corrections, by Samuel L. Knapp, illustrated with forty four fine engravings. Also the 2d Part of Malte Brun's Universal Geography, which he will deliver to his subscribers this month, together with the numbers of Brown's Folio Bible, Fleetwood's Life of Christ, History of Missions, Genuine Works of Josephus, Goldsmith's History of the Earth, and Animated Nature, Gillie's Ancient Greece, and Goldsmith's Rome, Rollin's Ancient History, Scripture History, Complete Works of Sir Walter Scott, Rosina or the Virtuous Country Maid written by herself, Pamela or Virtue Rewarded, by S. Richardson, Tanjore Teslawney's Mysterious Marriage, and Family Portraits, by Catharine G. Ward, Penny Magazine, and a number of other Periodicals, which he delivers to his subscribers monthly at their residence free from carriage or postage, (each part or number to be paid for on delivery,) in the City and Villages of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Bull's Ferry, Fort Lee, Cornwall, New Windsor, Newburgh, Fishkill, Matewan, Poughkeepsie, New Paltze, Hyde Park, Catskill, Athens, Hudson, Albany, Troy, West Troy, Lansingburgh & Waterford. He will with pleasure add to his list of subscribers any who may wish any of the above Publications, or to finish out should they have part. Collecting or errants from or to any of the above Cities or Villages will be attended to.
SAMUEL C. WYCKOFF, Agen
No. 10 North Pearl st Albany, or
282 Mulbery st. New York. au2

COBBETT'S WORKS.—English editions of the following publications of William Cobbett, have been received, for sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street:

American Gardener.	Ride in France,
Guide to Emigrants,	Woodland,
Cottage Economy,	Poor Man's Friend,
Manchester Lectures,	Rural Rides,
French Grammar,	English Grammar,
O'Callagan on Usury,	Paper against Gold,
Reformation. (2 vols. 8vo.)	Letters from France
Year's Residence in America,	Treatise on Corn.
Advice to Young Men,	Twopenny Trash, (bound.)

History of the Reign and Regency of George IV.
REGISTER, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1833 s9t1f

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.
The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufacture have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in the Union.
Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my24

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 285 Divi sion street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantaloons, at the following reduced prices, viz.
COATS made and trimmed for from $6 00 to $8 00
PANTALOONS and VESTS . . . . 1 50 to 1 75
The articles will be all of superior workmanship and *warranted to fit.* my24

MANIFOLD WRITER.—J. GILCRIEST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch surpassed all other orders of writing when copies are wanted. je20

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, TAILOR, 33 Vesey street, (successor in business to Mr. Joseph Cannon,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is ready to execute any orders in the line of his business at short notice on and reasonable terms. je24 tf

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price $1 00 je2

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a set of Distributors for a Supertoyal Press; a large Washing Trough; a set of column rules (28 in number) 17½ inches in length; a quantity of leads and cross rules 14; pica ems in length; a number of roller stocks and handles &c. s4

COBBETT'S LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON, just published, is for sale at the office of the Man, 6 Thames street. s11

JUST RECEIVED, by G. W. & A. J. MATSELL, No 94 Chatham street, Gouge's History of Paper Money & Banking in the United States—also Cobbett's Life of Jackson. s11 tf

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale a the office of the Working Man's Advocate. jy23

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER—For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my17

FOR SALE—A convenient House, and Kitchen adjoining, situate about one mile from the village of Middletown, New Jersey, at the intersection of the roads which lead from said village to Mount Pleasant and Granville Store-house—together with about two acres and a half of land, on which there are several Apple and Peach Trees, with other fruit—there is a well of excellent water near the house, and the whole is in good fence.
This property is an eligible stand for a Store, Tavern, or a Mechanic, and will be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars enquire on the premises of
DAVID WALLING.
j26 tf

SWEETS PATENT POTATO OVEN, *for Baking over Charcoal Furnaces.*—This Oven has been extensively introduced, and has ever been proved to be a most valuable improvement for baking meat, bread